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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 211 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

PILES
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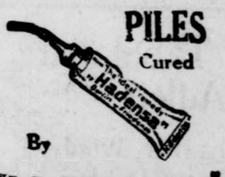

"HADENSA"
Sold everywhere

Vicerov To Invite Congress High Command

Poles Advance: Germans Retreat

BRITISH 'PLANES BOMB GERMAN WARSHIPS

Reconnaissance Flight Over Ruhr: Indians Help A. R. P. In London

SHIPPING CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON September 5.

A GREAT number of people have already left London. Those remaining in London are spending their time digging trenches and filling sandbags. The amount of earth removed during the last three or four days would make a colossal pile. However, there is a genuine feeling that shelters need strengthening and also new trenches must be dug immediately.

It is pointed out that Madrid improved her safety against bombing under fire and amidst havoc, whereas London can do much more before the metropolis is invaded.

Indians are also playing their humble part. Wherever they lend their voluntary hand in groups of 15 to 30 they are termed "our Indian Auxiliary Bag filling and Trench-Digging corps".

MEANWHILE UNOFFICIAL INDIAN COMMITTEE HAS BEEN FORMED IN LONDON, WHICH HOPES IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO FACILITATE THE EVACUATION OF INDIANS EITHER TO INDIA OR TO OTHER PLACES OF SAFETY.

MRS. KAMALADEVI IS TRYING TO LEAVE FOR AMERICA, WHEREAS MR. AFTAB ALI, WHO IS ATTENDING THE T.U.C. SESSION, HOPES TO LEAVE FOR INDIA SHORTLY. RAMGOPAL AND HIS COMPANY ARE REMAINING IN LONDON FOR SOME TIME.

POLISH OFFENSIVE

Germans Leave Behind Tanks And Lorries

WARSAW, Sept. 5.

The Havas Agency Warsaw Correspondent states that during the whole of the morning, the sound of distant gunfire was heard in Warsaw.

GERMANS IN POLISH UNIFORMS

Further attempts on the part of Germans to descend by parachute on the Polish territory, in order to create diversions, are reported in an official Polish statement.

It is stated that several men wearing the uniform of Polish soldiers came down by parachute yesterday. The statement adds that this is not the first case of flagrant violation of the rules of war.

SUCCESSFUL POLISH ATTACK

A Communique states that fighting is continuing in Southern Poland and Posen. The rapid movement of Polish troops towards the German frontier has disorganised the detachments of German troops, which were standing on the defensive. The Poles took a number of prisoners.

An effective Polish counter-attack took place against German mechanised units in Southern Poland near Bieradz, and the Germans left behind a large number of tanks and lorries, the occupants of which were taken prisoners. The total number of prisoners was considerable.

POLISH STATE PROPERTY CONFISCATED

The property of the Polish State and Polish institutions in Danzig has been confiscated by a German Decree, according to the German radio.

The disposal of the property is reserved to the State Commissioner, who is also given the right to confiscate the property of Polish nationals.—Reuter.

GERMAN WORKERS AGAINST WAR

Message To British I.L.P.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

German workers and peasants do not want war, says a message from the German Independent Socialists to the British Independent Labour Party.

The statement, written on the eve of the outbreak of war says: "Though we love our native country, we have nothing in common with the present regime. In our illegal pamphlets spread even among fortification workers, watched by the Gestapo, we protested against the occupation of Austria, the annexation of Czechoslovakia and Hitler's policy of aggression and war. This war is not our war. In the midst of death and distruction, do not forget the ideals for which we died under torture or suffered in the concentration camps. "Like you, we love our country but our common Fatherland is Humanity".—Reuter.

Germans Retreating On East Prussia Border

PARIS, Sept. 5.

The Polish cavalry is advancing into East Prussia, according to a Havas Agency message from Warsaw, which quotes the following Warsaw radio announcement:—Just learned that a brigade of our cavalry crossed frontier of East Prussia near Kowaluven. Germans retreating in disorder. Brigade is advancing into the interior of the country."—Reuter.

GERMAN SHIPS SUNK

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Information has been received that the German ships "Olinda"

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4).

A crowd cheering Mr. Chamberlain as he was leaving No. 10 Downing Street and the Premier acknowledging the cheering.

SMUTS TO FORM CABINET

General Hertzog Resigns Sequel To Vote Of S. A. Assembly

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 5.

General Hertzog has resigned.

General Smuts is forming a new ministry. It is generally understood that the new Government will proclaim martial law to-morrow.—Reuter.

NOTICE TO READERS

Owing to Parsi New Year day the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed to-day There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow. A Special Supplement of the paper containing the latest War News will, however, be published to-day.

GERMAN-TURKISH TREATY

No Renewal After Expiry

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Ministry of Information states that it is reported from Angora that the German-Turkish commercial treaty, which expired on August 31 has not been renewed.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

POLISH PLANES OVER BERLIN

WARSAW, Sept. 5.

It was announced on the Radio that over thirty Polish Aircraft flew over Berlin yesterday and that all returned safely.—Reuter.

PARIS.—Communique No. 4 states: "Our troops made contact everywhere at an outlet on the French frontier between the Rhine and the Moselle. There is reason to recall, adds the Communique, that on the Rhine Permanent fortifications run along both the banks of the river."—Reuter.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull have signed a proclamation of neutrality to be effective immediately listing various things which the Americans may not do, for example, enlist in foreign armies and subscribe money for war.—Reuter.

WAR ON WAR PROFITEERS

Bengal Govt. Takes Action Under Defence Ordinance

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Swift action has been taken by the Government of Bengal to stamp out the profiteering which has become evident in the last two days.

By an order issued today by the Provincial Government under the Defence of India Ordinance, any police officer not below the rank of a head constable, as well as any other officer empowered in this behalf by general or special order of the Central Government, may arrest without warrant any person whom he reasonably suspects of profiteering.

MAXIMUM PENALTY

It is learnt in official circles that all reported cases of profiteering will be punished with the utmost rigour of the law. Arrangements have been made tonight for the control of prices in all Calcutta market, both public and private, and police officers will be posted in the markets in the morning to keep a strict watch. In addition, announcements by beat of drum are to be made throughout to-morrow to draw the attention of the public to the fact that profiteering is to be entirely suppressed.

The public are earnestly requested, it is stated, to give all help to the police in this respect. Complaints from members of the public are invited, and may be made at any police station.

The Bengal Government's order is issued under section 129 of the Defence of India Ordinance, and the penalties for its infringement are imprisonment which may extend to five years and a fine.

WHAT SECTION SAYS

Section 129 of the Ordinance empowers a police officer not below the rank of a head constable, or any other officer empowered by the Central Government, to arrest without warrant any person whom he "reasonably suspects of having acted, of acting, or of being about to act with intent to assist any state at war with His Majesty, or in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the efficient prosecution of war."

This section is read with section 34 (6) of the same Ordinance the following subsections of which prescribe further offences:

Any act intended or likely to cause fear or alarm to the public or to any action of the public; (H) to impede, delay or restrict the means of transport or locomotion, or any work necessary for the efficient prosecution of war, the production, handling or transport of any munitions of war, or the supply or distribution of any essential commodity; (P) otherwise to prejudice the efficient prosecution of the war and the defence of British India or the public safety or interest.

Prosecutions in this connection will be lodged under section 38 (5) of the Ordinance.

ACTION WELCOMED

This action of the Provincial Government is, it is understood, most warmly welcomed by the Calcutta Corporation, who have offered their co-operation, and by a number of commercial and industrial institutions in the city.—A. P.

PROFITEERING RACKET IN BOMBAY

Government Must Save Consumers By Control

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Pateti has come as a godsend to the wholesale dealers in food stuffs, tinned provisions, tobacco, cloth and other daily necessities. The racket which commenced on the eve of the war assumed alarming proportions on Monday, and the prices of commodities have been soaring every hour since then. The consumers, especially the working and the middle classes are getting nervous as to how they would manage to live if the racket is not put an end to, without delay.

FROM CIGARETTES TO 'BEEDIES'

The rise in the price of cigarettes to the extent of 50 to 75 per cent has indirectly given a fillip to indigenous tobacco. Even the hardened smokers who thought it below their dignity to smoke anything but a foreign brand are satisfied with a bundle of "beedis." The recently acquired "swadeshi" habit is, of course, indulged in, in the privacy of one's own house or in places free from the gaze of the inquisitive.

SECRET DEALS

Most of the big dealers have announced holidays for the Pateti season, and kept the front doors of their shops closed. But a roaring business is being secretively transacted at enormous profit, and every hour the godowns are getting emptied. The reason is that they anticipate the price control will soon come into operation as in England.

BOGUS TRANSACTIONS

Some of the transactions, however, it is suspected, are not genuine. A big dealer, for instance, transfers his stocks to a relative or a friend and passes on a receipt which shows that the goods have been genuinely bought at a high price after the declaration of war and that the dealer will sustain considerable loss if he should sell them at restricted prices.

PROFITEERING MUST BE CONTROLLED

"Portia" writes:—

Since the serious turn political events took on Sunday, it has been noticed that profiteering has begun in almost all commodity markets.

Among other things, dealers have raised the price of medicines and drugs to more than three times their original prices Government control of industries has according to information received been established on other things including medical supplies in certain Empire countries one of which is New Zealand.

Similar measures would be welcomed in India and profiteering in the necessities of life, such

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

Mahatma Explains Scope Of His Talks

No Pact Or Commitment; Full Freedom For Congress To Decide Policy Towards War

"THERE could not be any question of any understanding or negotiation with me. I have returned from the Viceregal House empty handed without any understanding, open or secret. If there is to be any, it would be between the Congress and the Government" says Mahatma Gandhi in a statement on the interview he had with the Viceroy.

Text Of Mahatma's Statement

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi left Simla this afternoon and prior to his departure issued the following statement:—

"At Delhi as I was entraining for Kalka, a big crowd sang in perfect good humour to the worn out refrain of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki-Jai," "we do not want any understanding."

I had then my weekly silence. Therefore, I merely smiled. And those who were standing on the footboard returned the smile with their smile, whilst they were admonishing me not to have any understanding with the Viceroy. I had also a letter from a Congress Committee giving me similar warning. Neither of these counsellors knew me.

NO NEED FOR WARNING

I did not need the warning to know my limitations. Apart from the Delhi demonstration and a Congress Committee's warning, it is my duty to tell the public what happened at the interview with H. E. the Viceroy.

"I knew that I had no instructions whatsoever from the Working Committee in the matter. I had answered a telegraphic invitation and taken the first train I could catch. And what is more, with my irrepressible and out and out non-violence, I knew that I could not represent the national mind and I should cut a sorry figure if I tried to do so. I told His Excellency as much. Therefore, there could be no question of any understanding or negotiation with me. Nor, I saw, had he sent for me to negotiate.

WHAT HE TOLD VICEROY

I have returned from the Viceregal Lodge empty handed and without any understanding, open or secret. If there is to be any, it would be between the Congress and the Government.

"Having, therefore, made my position 'vis-a-vis' the Congress quite clear, I told His Excellency that my own sympathies were with England and France from the purely humanitarian standpoint. I told him that I could not contemplate without being stirred to the very depth, the destruction of London, which had hitherto been regarded as impregnable. And as I was picturing before him the Houses of Parliament and the Westminster Abbey and their possible destruction I broke down.

"I AM DISCONSOLATE"

I have become disconsolate. In the secret of my heart, I am in perpetual quarrel with God that he should allow such things to go on. My non-violence seems almost impotent. But the answer comes at the end of the daily quarrel that neither God nor non-violence is impotent. Impotence is in men. I must try on without losing faith even though I may break in the attempt.

"And so as though in anticipation of the agony that was awaiting me, I sent on the 23rd July from Abbottabad the following letter to Herr Hitler:

"Friends have been urging me to write to you for the sake of humanity. But I have resisted their request because of the feeling that any letter from me would be an impertinence. Something tells me that I must not calculate and that I must make an appeal for whatever it may be worth.

"It is quite clear that you are to-day the one person in the world, who can prevent a war which may reduce humanity to the savage state. Must you pay that price for an object, however worthy it may appear to you to be? Will you listen to the appeal of one who has deliberately shunned the method of war not without considerable success?

Any way, I anticipate your forgiveness, if I have erred in writing to you."

IF ENGLAND & FRANCE FALL.

"How I wish that even now he would listen to reason and the appeal from almost the whole of thinking mankind, not excluding the German people themselves. I must refuse to believe that Germans contemplate with equanimity the evacuation of big cities like London for fear of destruction to be wrought by man's inhuman ingenuity. They cannot contemplate with equanimity such destruction of themselves and their own monuments. I am not therefore just now thinking of India's deliverance. It will come, but what will it be worth, if England and France fall, or if they come out victorious over Germany ruined and humbled?

"Yet, it almost seems as if Herr Hitler knows no God but Brute Force and as Mr. Chamberlain says he will listen to nothing else. It is in the midst of this catastrophe without parallel that Congressmen and all other responsible Indians individually and collectively have to decide what part India is to play in this terrible drama."—A. P.

Mahatma Gandhi

Chief Of General Staff Meets Mahatma

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

One outcome of the talks of His Excellency the Viceroy with Mahatma Gandhi and other political leaders appears to be that the President and members of the Congress Working Committee may also be invited for discussion over the international situation.

To-day, Lieut.-General E. De Burgh, Chief of the General Staff,

(Continued on page 8, Col. 2).

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted for a weekly local English journal an experienced Advertising Canvasser commanding wide influence with commercial Indian firms. Apply sharp J. D. care of "Bombay Chronicle." (12224)

Wanted Supervisers on Rs. 100 per month with T.A. in every Districts. Bright prospect for good workers. Eastern National Bank, Ltd., 21-A, Canning Street, Calcutta. (12225)

Wanted premium apprentices to learn Radio Manufacturing and repairing at our factory. Chances of employment to bright and deserving candidates. For particulars apply:—Hindustan Radio Manufacturing Company, Fateh Manzil, Queens Road, Opera House, Bombay. (12223B)

Wanted an Assistant Engineer, previous experience not essential. Indian University mechanical and electrical Engineering Honours Degree. Salary Rs. 100—10—150. Good Foreign University Honours Degree Rs. 200—20—300. Apply with copies of testimonials, Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd., 27, Bastian Road, Fort, Bombay (12217)

Wanted a highly qualified Physical Instructor for the Sarvajanik Education Society's institutions. Graduates will be given preference. Apply stating age, experience, qualifications and minimum salary, etc., to the undersigned before 15th September, 1939. V. K. Nimkar, Honorary Secretary, S. E. Society, Surat. (933)

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers. Apply for "Terms" to Kapoor and Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (12209)

62. TO BE LET

To let for high class Hindus Blocks with all modern facilities on Plots 698 and 699 behind Hanuman Temple, Dadar. For rent inquire on spot or dial 25757. (12185)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—Westerly flat, 1st floor. Ratan House, Dady Seth Road near Chaupati Market—5 rooms, kitchen, store-room, verandahs, etc. Rent Rs. 95. Apply Surveyor and Co., Central Bank Building, 2nd floor, Fort. (12207)

17. BOOKS

Bentley's and A.B.C. Telegraphic Codes and World and Indian Directories (second-hand) for sale; Radio Books, apply.—Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaon, Bombay (12216)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

WANTED capable and experienced PORT COMMISSIONER for Navlakhi Port. Pay according to qualifications. Will be given free unfurnished quarters. Apply stating age, experience, caste and salary expected to Dewan, Morvi State. (899)

MORVI-RAILWAY.

BURMA TEAK TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 50 (fifty) tons Burma Pucca Teak wood squares best quality, 5 pieces each—34' in length by 14" to 20" in breadth and thickness and the remaining pieces, each 20' to 30' in length by 16" to 24" in breadth and thickness.

2. The Tender, which may be submitted on the Tenderer's own form for the whole or any portion of the quantity mentioned above should be addressed to the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, superscribed "Tender for Burma Teak wood" specifying place and time of delivery, which should be as early as possible and the brand and the exporting firm's name and enclosing original shippers' specifications.

3. Sealed Tenders should reach the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, on or before Saturday the 30th September 1939, with Rs. 300/- as Earnest Money, after which date no tender will be accepted.

4. The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor does it agree to accept the tender in full, but the tenderer binds himself to supply the whole or any portion of the tender as accepted by the Railway.

5. Tenderer's offer must remain firm for two months from the last date of submission viz. 30th September 1939.

(Sd.) JAYASHANKER K. DAFTARY,
Morvi Railway, Morvi.
Morvi Dated 25th August 1939.
Stores Superintendent's Office.

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

"Hair-Vita" Guaranteed cure for Baldness, Dandruff, falling-of-hair, etc. Available at:—Narendra Pharmacy, Thakurdwar and leading Chemists. (12215)

196. MEDICAL SPECIALIST

Unique Opportunity For Diabetes Sufferers! Consult Dr. S. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Diabetes Specialist with 38 years' experience, who has cured radically Diabetes, chronic or otherwise. Call personally at 373B, Esha-Kripa, 2nd Floor, Matunga, Bombay 19. Next to Astika-Samaj, near King's Circle, between 9 and 11 a.m. and 6 and 8 p.m. (12213)

270. PALMISTS

Know Your Luck Consult All-India famous Palmist Prof. B. D. Gupta, whole day at Lakshmi Building 259, Kalbadevi Road. Fee Rs. 2. (12222)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents throughout India on Rs. 75 P.M. or on commission apply to Delhi Calendar Mfg. Co., Delhi. (12227)

Wanted respectable Radio Dealers to act as sole distributors for districts in Bombay Presidency of cheap Radio Receivers manufactured in India with Indian labour and capital. All models available including A.C., A.C-D.C. and Battery receivers, either for local station only, All-India, or All-World. Quality second to none competing any foreign radio on the market. Agency terms very liberal and moderate. For particulars apply sharp stating name of district for which agency desired. Hindustan Radio Manufacturing Company, Fateh Manzil, New Queens Road, Opera House, Bombay. (12223A)

Public Notices

NOTICE TO MARINERS. BOMBAY.

PUBLIC TRAFFIC REGULATIONS 1938.
by
Order of the Governor-General in Council.

ENTRANCE TO THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

SHIPOWNERS and SHIPPING AGENTS are advised that, in their own interests, and in order to avoid delays to their vessels in their recognition by and passage through the Examination Service, they should, when circumstances permit:—

(a) As a general rule arrange for their vessels to arrive at the Port during daylight.
(b) Give previous notice of the arrival of their vessels to the Officer-in-Charge of the Examination Service. (Address: Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, 10 Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay; Telegraphic Address:—Principoff, Bombay. Telephone Nos. 27074 and 27075) stating the following particulars:—
(i) Name of the vessel.
(ii) Date and time due at Port.
(iii) If not a regular trader to the Port, appearance and distinguishing features, such as funnel marks, etc.,
(iv) Nature of Cargo.
(v) Ports of lading and Ports of discharge of cargo.
(vi) Number of passengers if any.
(c) See that their vessels are provided with a complete set of International Code Flags, also with 2 white and 2 red lanterns—ready and available for use—in addition to the Regulation navigation lights.

LEAVING THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

His Majesty's ships, including all vessels flying the white ensign and fleet Auxiliaries, Hospital Ships and Troop Ships, will be permitted to leave Port without restrictions at all times.

No vessel other than those mentioned above, will leave Port without the written permisson of the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District.

SIGNAL PROHIBITING SAILING.

A blue flag hoisted at the port Signal Station (Ballard Pier) and on board the Examination Vessel indicates that no Merchant Vessel is to leave the Port while this Signal is flying. (968)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th September 1939, this day being a Public Holiday (KHORDAD SAL) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st September, 1939. 953.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS of the VILE-PARLE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned amendment has been proposed to By-Law 36 of the Society and the same will be moved at the annual General Meeting to be held on 17-9-1939 at 3-30 P.M.

In By-Law 36:—In place "not more than 25 monthly instalments" Substitute "not more than 40 monthly instalments".

Between the words "and & against" substitute "Rs. 4,000 in place of Rs. 2,000."

P. G. DATYE,
Honorary Secretary.
Tilak Mandir,
Vile-Parle, Dated 5-9-1939.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for the Post of an Officer of Health in the grade of Rs. 250-25-450 for the Vile Parle Municipality are invited from persons having,

(a) Medical qualifications registrable by the General Council of Medical Education, and,
(b) a British Diploma in Public Health or the Degree of Bachelor of Hygiene of the Bombay University or the Diploma in Public Health of the Calcutta University, or such other equivalent Indian Diploma.

The time for receiving applications has been extended upto 5-30 P.M. on Monday the 25th September, 1939.

CHUNILAL D. BARFIVALA,
President,
Vile Parle Municipality.
MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
Nehru Road, Vile Parle.
Dated 2nd September, 1939 967.

Public Notices

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England)
STAFF SELECTION BOARD

WANTED APPLICANTS from Muslim, Anglo-Indian, Indian Christian, Scheduled class and Non-Brahmin communities not over 25 years of age on 1st October 1939, to fill vacancies for Office and Junior Clerks on scale Rs. 25-2-45 and Rs. 21-1 1,2-30 respectively. Minimum qualification passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent examination. Selected candidates will be required to pass Company's Medical Test.

2. Application forms can be had from Paymaster and Cashier, M. and S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras, on payment of Rupee one and should be forwarded by post to reach the undersigned not later than 4-30 p.m. on the 20th September 1939.

3. Only copies of certificates to be sent with application. Originals required at interview. Canvassing of any sort will disqualify.

SECRETARY,
Staff Selection Board,
P. T. Madras. (948)

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Wanted applicants from Depressed Classes and Hindus for Fireman Apprentices in the Operating Department and Special and A class Apprentices in the Mechanical Workshops, Hubli. Candidates should be residents of the Southern Mahratta country and should not be less than 16 and not more than 19 years of age on the 1st October, 1939. Minimum qualification completed S.S.L.C., in the case of Fireman Apprentices and A class Apprentices and passed S.S.L.C. or equivalent in the case of Special class Apprentices. Selected candidates will be required to pass Company's Medical Test.

2. Application forms can be had from Paymaster & Cashier, M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras, on payment of Rupee one and should be forwarded by post to reach the undersigned not later than 4-30 P.M. on the 20th September, 1939.

3. Only copies of certificates to be sent with application. Originals required at interview. Canvassing of any sort will disqualify.

SECRETARY,
Staff Selection Board,
Park Town, Madras. (947)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Limited Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VIRMATI, widow of Shivkant Nanabhoy, late of Bombay Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, a widow ..... Deceased.

ATMARAM PURBHUDAS, of Bombay Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Panalal Terrace, Grant Road without the Fort of Bombay (father of the abovenamed deceased and grand-father of Dharmista Shivkant Nanabhoy minor child of the deceased) person appointed by Judge's order, dated 23rd day of June, 1939, to apply for and obtain Limited Letters of Administration as aforesaid ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Limited Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 2nd day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 2nd day of September, 1939
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 965

Public Notices

Re: THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GNG. & PSG. CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation).

The Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Jamnadas Nursey Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, invites sealed Offers for the purchase of the Gayaza and the Kibuku Ginneries in Africa jointly or separately, short particulars of which are as follows:—

THE GAYAZA FACTORY is situated in the Kyadondo District ten miles from the Kampala Railway Station, containing a Ginnery Building of burnt brick walls and corrugated iron roof and ten acres of land. The Ginnery also consists of 16 Single Roller D. A. Platt's Gins with double seed cotton opener and John Shaw's Press with wooden press box, Pump bed, Crossley Suction Gas Engine with C-type cotton seed gas producer, Ruston Petrol Paraffin Engine, Electric Dynamo with switch board, Electric motor pump, Petrol Air Compressor Engine with compressor and air cylinder, Lathe, Line shaft direct coupled to the engine with necessary pulleys to drive the whole Ginnery, Platform scale, spanners, Dies, Taps, etc., etc. The Factory is situated in the best cotton growing district and has 13.90 shares in Mengo-entebbe Ginning Pool. The yearly rent of the plot of 10 acres is Shillings 400. The Ginnery has also a labour camp with 40 huts. There is also a corrugated iron seed cotton store 100' by 30' and two small seed cotton stores of brick walls attached to the Office.

THE KIBUKU GINNERY is situated in the Bugwere District 28 miles from Mbale Railway Station. The Ginnery has at present two acres of land but an application has been made to the land Office to increase the area to five acres, in which event the rent per year will be Shillings 400. This Ginnery consists of 20 single roller D. A. Platt's Gins, 1 double seed cotton opener, John Shaw's Press with wooden box, Double Cylinder H. C. Type Ruston Crude Oil Engine, Compressor with Air Receiver, Lister Crude Oil Engine Dynamo with switch board, Line shaft with necessary pulleys and loose and fast pulleys with striking gear, Drill machine, Platform Scale, Spanners, Dies, Taps, Gauges, Blacksmith's hearth and Anvil, Three Seed Cotton godowns newly built with steel frames and corrugated iron sheets 100' by 25'. One godown 130' by 25' partitioned at 100' for the storage of cotton seeds, wood, frame and corrugated iron sheets. There are eleven pucca-built cotton buying stores attached to the Ginnery, namely, 3 at Mugodas, 1 at Nyero, 2 at Noboa, 1 at Bukeda, 1 at Lwabolo, 1 at Namoshi and 2 at Palisa. There is also recently sunk a bore hole for the supply of water for all purposes. The bore hole is fitted with well cylinder, piping and a Climax hand-pump. The factory has Indian Residential Quarters on one acre of land and sanction has been obtained to build a new labour camp and residential quarters. All other requirements of the Factories Board and other Authorities will have to be carried out by the purchaser before the 1941 Cotton Season opens.

Offerors are required to send in their sealed offers to the undersigned on or before the 15th September, 1939. The offer will be accepted with the sanction of the Court. Offerors will have to pay 25 per cent. of the offer immediately on acceptance and the balance of 75 per cent. shall be paid within one month from the date of acceptance.

The would-be purchaser would be liable to carry out all the requirements of the Factory Inspector and that of the Sanitary Commissioner or requirements of any Government or Local Bodies with regard to the Ginnerics at his own cost.

For further particulars please write to the Official Liquidator, the Jamnadas Nursey Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd., (in liquidation), 125 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator.
Dated this 12th August, 1939.
822.

2ND GLORIOUS WEEK
"FOUR FEATHERS"
(IN TECHNICOLOR)
EXCELSIOR
3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY MORNING SHOW
AT 10 A. M.
DON'T MISS!
New Theatres' Social Hit!
Directed By: BARUA
"ADHIKAR"
—IN BENGALI—
Songs by POET TAGORE!
KRISHNA

MATINEE AT 1-30 P. M.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW—
SHREE RANJIT'S
PROGRESSIVE SOCIAL
"ADHURI KAHANI"
(UNFINISHED TALE)
Direction: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK AT
WEST END
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

MATINEE AT 1 P.M. TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
See SHREE RANJIT'S
COLOSSAL CLASSIC:
SANT TULSIDAS
Directed By: JAYANT DESAI
11 eleventh Great Week
AT
OPERA HOUSE
DAILY: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

HUGE CROWDS
AT THE
OPENING OF THE
'SON OF ZAMBO'
WITH SMILING
BIMLA KUMARI
AND INDIA'S APE MAN
NAVIN YAJNIK
Drama packed with thrills, excitement, Music and Laughter.
New Songs, New Dances, New Tunes.
Don't Miss seeing this great exciting picture.
AT
THE CAPITOL
4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Matinees: Sat., Sundays and Holidays—1-45 p.m.
PLANS OPEN AT CAPITOL
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION
Simultaneously showing at the
LAMINGTON TALKIES
A BHAVNANI PRODUCTION
SUPREME RELEASE!

HAPPY NEW YEAR
TO ALL OUR PARSI PATRONS!!
BIJLI
PRAKASH PRODUCTION
THUNDERS
AT
SUPER
Drawing PACKED HOUSES EVERY DAY!
SEE TO-NIGHT or TO-MORROW and ENJOY your HOLIDAY!
DAILY, 4-45, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
To-day and To-morrow Matinee at 2-15 p.m.

EDWARD
SPECIALLY FOR
JANMASHTAMI
TO-MORROW & FRI.
PRABHAT'S IMMORTAL
GOPAL KRISHNA
DAILY AT 2, 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY LAST 3 SHOWS! AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M
EDDIE CANTOR
in 20th CENTURY FOX'S
ALI BABA GOES TO TOWN

THE FILM YOU MUST SEE AT
IMPERIAL
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
SAGAR'S Epic on LOVE:
SADHANA
SHOBHANA SAMARTH, BIBBO, PREM ADIB, HARISH
Directed By:
V. C. DESAI & M. THAKORE
SPECIAL MATINEES AT 1-45 P. M.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

Held Over!
3rd WEEK
'RAJA SHRIYAL'
MYTHOLOGICAL DEVOTIONAL FILM in MARATHI
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
PLAZA
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW: MATINEES 1-45 P.M.

SAIGAL, JAMUNA
and RAJKUMARI in
NEW THEATRES'
Great Picture
"DEVDAS"
AT
KRISHNA
Daily: 1-45, 4-30, 7-15 and 10

The MANAGEMENT Of
PARADISE
TALKIES wish to the PARSI COMMUNITY A
HAPPY NEW YEAR
This new Talkie Theatre will open shortly at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim.
OUR OPENING PICTURE:
MY LUCKY STAR
with SONJA HENIE

ARRIVING!
ON SATURDAY 9th SEPT.
The Picture That Bombay So Patiently Awaited—
PRABHAT'S
"ADMI"
('Life's For Living')
AT
CENTRAL
From Saturday Ninth September

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc|s.)
8-0 a.m. Bhairavin. 8-10 News in Hindustani. 8-30 to 9-0 As in Bombay 2. 12-30 p.m. to 1-0 As in Bombay 2. 1-0 Songs from Sitara. 1-25 to 2-30 As in Bombay 2. 6-10 Instrumental Trio. 6-15 B. S. Rawat. 6-30 Sitar. 6-35 Ghulam Sabiri. 6-45 Talib Husain. (Sarangi). 6-50 Ghaffar Haidar. 7-0 to 7-30 As in Bombay 2. 7-30 Taza Filmi Gane. 7-45 to 9-0 As in Bombay 2. 9-30 European Music. 9-45 World Affairs. By H. Wickham Steed (R. from B. B. C.). 10-0 to 10-30 As in Bombay 2.

Delhi—II & III Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s.)
19.62 metres (15,290 kc s.)
8-0 to 9-0 a.m. As in Delhi 1. 12-30 to 2-30 As in Delhi 1.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc|s.)
31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s.)
6-0 to 9-35 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 9-35 Geets. 9-45 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 10-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc|s.)
6-0 p.m. Badrbai of Multan. 6-20 Juthika Roy. 6-30 Dharam Chand of Dasooha. 6-50 Badrbai. 7-10 Feroz Din. 7-20 Interlude. 7-30 Dharam Chand. 7-45 For the Countryside. 8-15 Zaheer Dehlavi. (Hindustani). 8-35 Iktala on the Tabla. 8-45 Badrbai. 9-35 Siraj Ahmad. 9-45 World Affairs, by M. Wickham Steed. (R. from B. B. C.). 10-0 Dharam Chand. 10-20 Badrbai.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc s.)
8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-10 News in Hindustani. 8-20 News in English. 8-30 Film Songs. 8-45 For Highbrows. 9-0 Sardarbai Karadgikar. 9-30 Recitations from Shah. 9-45 H. Khan Mastana. 10-0 Subtleties. (Violin). 10-15 Imitating Instructor. 10-23 Khol Ke Bol. (Played on Khol). 10-30 Readings from Anarkali. 10-45 Dinanath. 11-5 Kanan Aur Kundan. 11-20 Bibhas on Jalatarang. 11-30 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 12-10 p.m. Factors and Fraction. 12-25 Manohar Kapur. 12-40 Sarang on Sarod. 12-50 Sardarbai Karadgiker. 1-15 Sarhadi-Sangit. 1-20 Bhajans in Chorus. 1-30 Music. 6-0 Air Bhajan Party. 6-20 Instrumental Duets. 6-30 Air Raid Wardens. 6-45 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 7-0 Our Films. (Editing) in Hindustani by Prithvi Raj. 7-15 Manohar Kapur. 7-30 Sardarbai Karadgikar. 8-0 Gopalsingh (Guitar). 8-10 H. Khan Mastana. 8-30 Books. A review by K. M. Khadye. 8-45 Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Gopalsingh. 9-45 World Affairs, by H. Wickham Steed. (From B. B. C.). 10-0 Gujarati Garbas. 10-15 Dinanth. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s.)
8-0 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s.)
6-0 to 9-35 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 9-35 Elli Millet: Pianoforte. 9-45 Howard Veevers: Baritone. 9-55 Otto Klimt: Violin. 10-5 Georges Boskoff. 10-30 Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc|s.)
2-0 p.m. T. N. Rajaratnam. 2-15 Prayers to Krishna. 2-30 Operatic Excerpts about Shri Krishna. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 T. K. Balaganesa Iyer. Flute. 7-0 Oorpechu. 7-15 Muralidhara. 7-30 Shrimati Chellam: Vocal and Veena. 8-15 T. K. Balaganesa Iyer. Flute. 8-45 Shrimati Chellam: Vocal.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc|s.)
(Add 25 minutes for Calcutta time).
10-30 a.m. New Tunes. Old Tunes. 12-30 p.m. Classical Variety. 1-30 Astronomy, (Comets). (Bengali). 1-50 Music. 1-57 In and around Lhasa. (Bengali). 2-17 Shree Krishna Janma. 5-0 Variety. 6-10 For Countryside. 7-0 Janmashtami. 8-5 Myself and Life, 2. 9-10 Talk of Town. 9-30 Tri-Tone Girls, in Song and Harmony. 9-40 Popular Numbers.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc|s.)
10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc s.)
5-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 6-10 Ramprosad Roy. 6-20 Pramilan Bal. 6-30 Satya Charan Mittra. 6-40 Reba Mazumder. 6-50 Ardhendu Ghose. 7-0 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Santosh Kumar Sen Gupta. 9-50 Babrubahan.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc|s.) from 7-30 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Lahore programmes from 8 p.m.).

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Shankar Lal Misra. 6-20 Kumari Kalpana Goswami. 6-35 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 7-0 Vocal and Instrumental. 7-15 For rural areas. 7-45 Kumari Kalpana Goswami. 7-50 Krishna Janam Ashtami. 8-30 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 8-50 Shankar Lal Misra. 9-35 Next Days' programmes. 9-40 Man Ka Bhed Hindustani by ansar Ali Nasri. 10-10 Akhtaribai Faizabadi.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
2-0 p.m. It might interest you. 2-5 Mineral Wealth of India: coal by Prof. P. G. Dowie. 2-20 Music. 4-0 A variety (Telugu). 5-0 A I R Artist: Gottuvadyam. 5-15 Gangadharam Pillai of Conjeevaram: voice. 6-0 A Chittalingam Pillai Nagaswaram. 6-45 Gangadharam Pillai of Conjeevaram: voice. 7-15 Child culture. 7-30 Carnatak orchestra. 7-45 Gokulashtami: Telugu Play. 8-10 Jaya Jaya Gokulapala. 8-30 Srimati Meenakshi Ramakrishanan: voice. 8-55 Obtuse Angle (Headline hunting:) by Pothan Joseph. 9-15 News and weather Report 9-30 Elmer Doyle: Mandolin. 9-45 Records of European Music. 10-10 Rev. D. R. Bazely: Baritone.

Madras—II Programme

31.35 metres (9,570 kc/s)
2-0 to 2-30 As in Madras 1.
60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
4-0 to 4-30 As in Madras 1. 5-0 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Srimati Meenakshi Ramakrishanan: voice.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)
5-30 p.m. Jagannath Boa, Asthai Khayal. 6-0 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu). 6-30 Shamshad Bai Thumri, Ghazal. 7-10 "New Urdu Publications" (Urdu) by Dr. S. M.-Q. Zore. 7-25 Jagannath Boa, Marathi. Pud, Bhajan. 8-30 Record. 8-45 Shamshadbai, Dadra, Ghazal. 9-5 Studio orchestra, Arti. 9-15 Jagannath Boa, Asthai, Khayal.

B B C Programme

7-30 Interlude. 7-35 St. Leger. 7-55 B B C Orchestra. 8-30 Airs and Disgraces. 9-0 Falkman Apache Band. 9-30 News. 9-45 World affairs by H. Wickham Steed. 10-0 Dance Music. 10-20 and 10-55 Sports. 11-0 B B C Organ News. 11-45 World Affairs, by H. Wickham Steed.

INSPECTOR RAJE PASSES AWAY

BOMBAY: Tuesday

The "Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Inspector Dwarkanath Vinayak Raje, a retired Police Officer, which occurred yesterday at about 9-30 p.m. at his residence due to heart failure.

Mr. Raje seemed to be keeping quite hale and hearty upto the last minute.

The funeral which took place this morning was attended by a large circle of his friends.

Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 5.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since 1st June	Difference to Normal
Agra	91	77	0.2	15.0	—5.8
Amraoti	85	72	0.3	22.5	—0.5
Akola	86	73	—	24.5	+1.6
Ahmedabad	88	75	0.1	19.3	—4.6
Ajmer	89	75	—	7.2	—9.4
Ahmednagar	86	68	—	10.4	—1.8
Ambala	99	77	—	16.9	—3.3
Allahabad	87	77	T	32.4	+2.8
Benares	90	75	1.1	25.8	—3.6
Bombay	86	75	0.1	50.1	—8.1
Bangalore	83	64	T	9.2	—4.3
Bhopal	82	71	—	42.9	—
Baroda	88	76	T	25.7	—
Belgaum	75	67	0.3	58.7	+23.9
Bahawalpore	103	81	—	1.7	+2.1
Bijapur	83	—	—	9.6	+0.9
Bellary	89	73	—	5.3	—1.3
Bhavnagar	87	76	—	24.5	+7.9
Chittagong	91	79	T	78.9	+13.6
Calcutta	93	80	0.4	52.7	+13.7
Cuttack	91	79	—	28.5	—8.7
Cawnpore	84	76	1.7	21.5	—5.6
Calicut	86	75	0.1	85.0	+3.8
Colombo	86	78	—	21.5	+4.5
Cheerapunji	78	69	—	289.1	+8.1
Cocanada	89	75	—	14.7	—2.7
Cochin	83	75	0.1	74.9	+9.4
Delhi	95	82	—	12.3	—6.7
Dehra I, Khan	105	78	—	0.3	—4.6
Darjeeling	65	57	0.5	80.9	—10.3
Desa	86	77	—	10.3	—10.5
Dalhousie			0.1	40.9	—12.0
Fort Sandeman	101	71	—	3.3	—1.7
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86	71	T	11.6	—7.0
Hyderabad (Sd.)	99	78	—	—	—5.5
Indore	83	70	—	28.0	+3.4
Jhansi	82	74	1.7	30.3	+1.9
Jubbulpore	81	73	1.8	45.3	+1.6
Jacobabad	101	78	—	—	—2.1
Jaipur	94	76	—	7.0	—12.3
Kodaikanal	66	52	0.3	11.4	—5.9
Khandwa	86	72	—	24.4	+2.7
Lucknow	81	75	0.9	28.5	—0.1
Ludhiana	102	80	—	10.6	—8.2
Lahore	104	82	—	7.4	—5.9
Lyallpur	104	81	—	5.4	—4.2
Multan	100	82	—	2.6	—2.1
Mysore	85	65	—	5.9	—4.2
Madras	99	82	—	3.3	—8.0
Marmagoa	83	76	T	67.1	—
Malegaon	85	71	0.1	16.2	+3.2
Mahableshwar	63	62	1.3	210.1	—23.9
Murree	78	63	—	19.4	—12.7
Mount Abu	68	62	T	19.0	—32.4
Masulipatam	94	75	0.1	11.4	—7.7
Mangalore	85	75	0.3	94.7	—3.9
Meerut				12.3	—10.0
Mercara	70	62	0.4	78.7	—16.5
Nagpur	86	73	0.1	32.1	—4.2
Ootacamund	65	50	0.1	21.3	—0.8
Patna	91	79	0.5	39.3	+4.2
Peshawar	104	82	—	1.1	—2.9
Poona	81	69	0.1	13.9	—2.0
Pachmarhi	76	67	—	78.4	+19.2
Port Blair	83	75	0.3	43.0	—11.9
Quetta	94	53	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	88	73	—	38.2	—0.8
Rawalpindi	103	80	—	11.1	—3.0
Rangoon	83	76	0.2	73.1	+11.2
Ratnagiri	82	73	0.7	115.9	+31.8
Rajkot	89	75	—	4.9	—16.7
Sialkot	104	84	—	12.0	—8.1
Srinagar	93	64	—	2.6	—3.7
Sholapur	81	71	—	8.8	—5.7
Shillong	77	62	T	47.0	+0.1
Simla	69	59	0.7	36.6	—4.5
Surat	85	76	0.2	28.3	—5.1
Salem	96	75	—	14.7	—0.3
Trichinopoly	97	77	—	7.4	—0.3
Trivandrum	85	76	—	26.7	+1.1
Vizagapatam	96	81	0.1	9.0	—6.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

M.L.A. APPEALS TO MARATHAS

Support British Govt. Against Germany

POONA, Sept. 4.

In the course of a statement to the press, Rao Bahadur V. L.Thube, M.L.A., appeals to the Marathas, in the name of Shivaji, the Great Maratha hero, who fought for and defended his country's freedom, to be loyal to the British Government in this hour, and hold the public meetings in every district and express the wholehearted loyalty and support of the Maratha community to the British Government in the war that the latter has declared against Germany in vindication of the principles of freedom, peace and justice in the world.—A. P.

Ban On "Deccan Chronicle"

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, September 4.

According to a notification issued by the Nizam's Government, the "Deccan Chronicle" published from Bezwada has been proscribed from being circulated in the State, copies of which will be forfeited, if found. Orders for proscription are expected to be in force until further orders.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.
Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-9-1939.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.004 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.7 degrees 0.6 (above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.3 degrees 0.3 (below normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 144 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10), 8.
Rain in 24 hours 0.06 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 1.51 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 50.14 inches.
Weather Remark:—The rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5/9/39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17.40
Madras Express	10 15	14.50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)	—	17 15
Deccan Qn. (on Mondays only)	10 55	—

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 33	13 50
Delhi Express	6.00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22.00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon.)	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14.15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18.45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.
Arrival at Poona: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m
Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m

Bombay via Poona—London.
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona.
Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia
Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta
Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan
Latest hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m

Hongkong—Bombay
Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

GREETINGS
TO THE GREAT PARSI COMMUNITY
AND
BEST WISHES for A HAPPY NEW YEAR
FROM
BOMBAY TALKIES, LTD.
PRODUCERS OF
DURGA
STARRING:
DEVIKA RANI
WITH
RAMA SHUKUL & SIX other stars

Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
ROXY
Matinee To-day & Tom. 1-45 p.m.

INTERNAL WAR
RATHER
DOMESTIC FUED

RAGED
MOST FURIOUSLY
IN AN ABODE WHICH
WAS HITHERTO
PEACEFUL
NOBODY FOUGHT FOR
ANY MATERIAL
GAIN!
ALL THE INMATES FOUGHT FOR EACH OTHERS HAPPINESS!
STRANGE YET TRUE
SEE THE MOST EMOTIONAL DRAMA OF TENDER HUMAN FEELINGS
COMRADES
OR JIVAN SATHI
Starring
SURENDRA & MAYA
WITH JYOTI, HARISH, SANKATA, ADVANI
Directed by:—
NANDLAL
JASHVANTLAL
NOW AT
PATHE
IT'S SAGAR
Daily 4-15, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Special Matinee To-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
A SUPREME RELEASE
Morning Show at 10 A. M.
TO-MORROW—MR. DEEDS GOES TO TOWN

MATINEES TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 1-30 P. M.
DAILY: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.
'THE GREAT MOGHUL" VICTORIOUS ON ALL FRONTS!
LAKHS OF HEARTS CAPTURED!!
BOMBARDMENT OF PRAISE ON ALL SIDES!!!
'PUKAR' OR "THE GREAT MOGHUL"
SOHRAB MODI'S CROWNING TRIUMPH—
CHANDRAMOHAN'S SPECTACULAR COME-BACK—
NASEEM'S CHARM HYPNOTISES ALL—
THE MUGHAL DAYS REVIVED—
AT
CENTRAL & MINERVA
Directed By: SOHRAB MODI
Starring:
SOHRAB MODI
CHANDRAMOHAN
NASEEM
SHEELA
SADIQ ALI;
SARDAR AKHTAR

—An EVERGREEN Release!

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

FRITZ FELD, IN 'CAMPUS CONFESSIONS' HAS WORKED 66 CONSECUTIVE WEEKS AS AN ACTOR.... A HOLLYWOOD RECORD.....YET HE DISLIKES ACTING AND ORIGINALLY CAME TO HOLLYWOOD TO BE A DIRECTOR.
Charles Bruno 9/9
BRICKS TOSSED IN RIOT SCENES ARE MADE OF CORK.
AN $11 A DAY EXTRA IN 'ESCAPE FROM YESTERDAY' IS VYACHESLAV SAVITSKY, FORMER OFFICER AT THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL COURT AND COMMANDER OF THE UKRAINIAN COSSACKS DURING THE WORLD WAR

Social Basis Of Indian Architecture

(By "OBSERVATEUR.")

Mr. S. C. Chatterjee's article entitled "Back Bay Buildings—Blot on Indian Architecture" and published in this journal a few days ago would appear to be remarkable for a fundamental misunderstanding of the purpose and meaninng of architecture essentially as an expression of the mental attitude, mode of life, and the artistic-cultural approach of a country or race, a misunderstanding that renders the views he has expressed as critic unacceptable.

* * * *

The lover of Indian art and culture with any artistic sensibility or cultivated taste would appreciate and admire all art and culture without being hampered in his judgment by purely extraneous considerations such as have been offered by Mr. Chatterji, and would, and actually does admire the Back Bay Buildings for a certain beauty, a stylistic integrity and, above all, for their quality of realism. Perhaps a malicious kind of admiration, not unmixed with a certain amount of irony. Even if these buildings were ugly—and in a sense they are, but not in the Chatterjian sense—they reveal (and it is all that is important) the soul of those who build them, and those who inhabit them, not to mention the soul also of this commercial and industrial city.

* * * *

The houses built along the seafront on the Marina have been constructed on the principles that are concerned not merely with the question of style, which is generally described as modern or modernistic but also with the question of utility, by far the most decisive and inevitable question to which must, under all conditions, be subordinated all other considerations.

Whether or not they are built on the principles of tropical architecture and are meanet to provide the maximum amount of comfort and coolness (and judging by the misuse to which plate-glass is systematically subjected the glare of the Indian sun is not infrequently amplified, not killed, which our old architecture knew and as the Moorish architects knew and as the French colonials today amongst the Europeans know so perfectly well how to do), the fact remains that they are built for profit.

They represent a lucrative form of investment (or used to represent before Mr. Latthe came to take a promenade and a look on the Marina) for the rentier who has any amount of admiration for the Ajanta-Ellora stuff and who would not even mind passing the rather suspicious-looking estimates of his contractors if that stuff paid. Mr. Chatterji probably does not know the prices of the plots on which these houses stand. He would certainly not have written his estoteric criticism if he had done.

* * * *

The one point the present writer desires to make is that Mr. Chatterji fails to take into account the realities of the situation with which architect has to deal even if he were a person inspired by the ideals of creative and distinctive architecture that expressed, as architecture under all epochs under the world's variegated civilization, either feeling or tradition.

No one who examines the present situation of our art (in so far as we could at all be said to have any art that is not lifeless and utterly unmeaning, dead in reality, an external form of so-called art) can possibly fail to be impressed by the absence of the authenticity of life that pulsates in all artistic production of countries that have preserved their soul and preserved also, as an inter-related process their creative faculties.

* * * *

The art of Ajanta, in that sense is a dead art, that is to say, if we tried, without understanding its meaning which the cultured European finds in it, to copy it. The art of Ajanta is incongruous with the chimney stacks of Bombay and Ahmedabad, with the grimy, soul-destroying slums of Bombay and Ahmedabad, the filth, the fetidness of the open sewer and the alley because it expresses a mode of life, the fresh air, the sensuous open enjoyment of a past that can only be captured in imagination.

* * * *

The houses on the Marina are as they should be. They are brand-new, clean, simple with faces that could be washed. Whether or not they represent the latest ternd in German architecture or American architecture, they are a distinct improvement on the pseudo-Ajanta hovels in the city whose facades are already undergoing advanced shabbiness and whose insides are about as hospitable as the drawingrooms of Worli Chawls.

* * * *

They are modern, certainly international, in fact, like gold exchange. They are so charmingly naive. "Use every available inch of space" is the commonsense standing instruction to the firm that does the houses. You may as well talk of Ajantafying the textile mills and factories.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest, it just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price: As. 10.

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Established in Bombay, 1919.

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Branches: Cotton Exchange Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Katha Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay, Rajkot (Civil Station).

CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 39,90,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,25,000
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B. M. BHARAVA, Secretary.

CONFERENCE ON TEXT BOOKS

Resolutions Carried

The following is the full text of the two resolutions adopted by the Conference on Text Books held in Bombay on Monday under the presidentship of Prof. D. R. Gadgil:—

I. This Conference welcomes an inquiry into the whole question of the selection, preparation and cost of text-books, and is of opinion that three factors call for particular attention: (1) haphazard selection, (2) the evils of canvassing and undue influence (3) questions of cost.

In dealing with these factors the Conference considers that the laying down of criteria for selection is a first necessity; that the careful application of such criteria must check canvassing and undue influence; that questions of cost can best be considered after a careful inquiry into (a) cost per pupil in different types of schools; and (b) the whole economy of book production.

Further, the Conference is of opinion that the purposes of a progressive education policy will best be served not by the abolition but by a searching examination and consequent reform of the present system.

The Speakers were: Mr. M. V. Donde, Miss K. Khandwalla, Miss R. Reuben, Mrs. R. D. Choksi and Miss J. M. Cursetji.

II. While recognising the need for reform on the lines of a greater measure of systematisation, this Conference declares that the fundamental soundness in respect of educational principles of the existing system with its freedom and safeguards is unquestionable, and that a system which imposes a single set of uniform text-books is pernicious and destructive of sound educational progress for the following reasons:—

(1) it makes no provision for experiment in new technique and will end in educational stagnation;

(2) it does not meet the needs of children in different environments and of varying attainments

(3) it may mean the regimentation of minds by the inculcation of particular doctrines and ideals, which is detrimental to a true national and international outlook as distinct from a uniform outlook,

(4) it is in direct contradiction to the progressive policy of a government that has advocated a diversity of educational institutions and types of education—a policy which can only be forwarded by diversity in text-books.

This Conference is finally of opinion that, whereas a fair measure of systematisation is an inevitable concomitant of mass education and is not incompatible with true educational freedom, the whole concept of uniformity is mistaken and is unsupported by any sound educational principle.

The Speakers were: Mrs. Gulestan R. Billimoria, Mr. A. R. Dawood, Mr. A. Soares, Mr. S. R. Bhise, Father A. M. Coyne, Mrs. K. Hutheesing, and Mrs. Jayashree Raiji.

Col. Beck, Polish Foreign Minister.

COL. MUIRHEAD FOR WAR SERVICE

Vacates Under-Secretaryship Of State For India

LONDON, Sept. 5.

It is understood that Col. Muirhead is shortly vacating the Under-Secretaryship of State for India, owing to duty with the forces. He commands a brigade of artillery. He served throughout the last war, and has done so ever since.—Reuter.

GOVT. MUST CONTROL PROFITEERING IN CITY

(Continued from page 1.)

as medicines and ordinary foodstuffs should be rigorously discouraged.

Articles of daily use, which are not luxuries, should be governed by price control. Profiteering in these things will entail great hardships for poor people, who will as it is, be the ones to feel the pinch first in all countries. It will also inevitably encourage hoarding, which again hits the poor man and his family.

A copy of this appeal is being forwarded to the Hon. Dr. Gilder, Minister for Public Health in the hope that he and his colleagues, if they have not already taken the necessary steps, will do so now without further delay.

WANTED IMMEDIATE ACTION.

"A Housewife" writes.—

Last evening when making my month's purchases for the household I found that all stores had raised their prices of articles of daily consumption from 25 to 50 per cent. on account of the war scare.

As I am only just able to meet the month's expenses with the salary earned—and I am sure there are thousands of middle and lower class families in the same straits—will Government step in and stop this profiteering, specially in commodities of daily use.

In England where the situation is more acute and food likely to be scarce in a short time, prices have already been fixed by Government to check profiteering.

I do hope, sir, that you will use your columns in ventilating this grievance of countless families who cannot afford these exorbitant rates and that you will do your utmost in getting Government to control prices same as in England.

Marshal Goering, first successor of Herr Hitler.

"THE PARSI NEW YEAR"

(BY ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI.)

It is useful to take stock of happenings of the last (Yezdezardi) year 1308 and recollect the past events.

Economically, for the Parsi community the year 1308 had been the year of great misfortune and adversity.

Unemployment amongst Parsis is still continuing more and more, so as to exhaust all resources of the Parsi families to the extent that those who had the kink of pride of preserving their self-respect in their minds had to do what they never dreamt of doing and approach for relief from charity funds, while some benevolent and selfless leaders as the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet, were straining every nerve in this humane work of providing temporary reliefs to families to help them tide over the worst periods of economic distress while others mocked at what they called this, "distribution of doles".

Had it not been for the relief given in the nick of time by good many charitable trust funds and associations, it is easy to conceive what hardship and miseries some of the families would have had to suffer. It is worth while to know that out of 10,000 families in Bombay there are depending upon the generosity of their co-religionists for their daily livelihood about one thousand Parsi families.

For those less fortunate amongst the Parsis who have had more downs than ups, it is my sincere prayer that this New year may infuse in their unhappy life greater joy and happiness than they have hitherto had.

It is a great disappointment to note that the community has not made any progress in education. However the percentage of literacy seems to be well maintained. The need of the Parsi youths taking industrial careers is being increasingly recognised as economic depression increases.

IRREPARABLE LOSS.

The past year and especially the last Parsi month of the last year was most unlucky to the Parsi community inasmuch as the community has lost its most illustrious leader in Sir Hormasji Cowasji Dinshaw, who surpassed all philanthropic Parsi Sethias of the present generation. Though the review of the last year reveals a picture of rather dark hues, yet I am quite sanguine that the inherent qualities of the Parsi community will never fail to remain unimpaired.

UNITY WILL ASSURE VICTORY

Fr. President's Reply To King's Message

LONDON, Sept. 5.

M. Lebrun has replied to the King's message stating that the British people are making ready, as they did 25 years ago, to engage side by side with the French people in a most noble undertaking—resistance to one of the most hateful acts of aggression recorded in history.

"In the name of France, I salute the British people with emotion. The ideal which inspires France and Great Britain and their confidence in the strength of their union will make them invincible."—Reuter.

EMPIRE ANSWERS NAZI SLANDER

LONDON, Sept. 5.

No theme is more familiar in the Nazi controlled press of late years than the assumption that the British Empire was effete and that another war would find its separate parts refusing to aid the Motherland, says the "Daily Telegraph" in a leader.

Instant answer has come from Canada, New Zealand and Australia. More significant still is the call to India from Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab and the elected head of the Provincial Government in a quarter that has become a great recruiting ground for Indian Army. Any suggestion that the Government of India does not speak for the fighting men among its people is answered by their natural spokesman—Reuter.

President Moscicki of Poland.

War News In Brief

General Dickenson has assumed the command of all forces in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, North Rhodesia and Zanzibar.

* * * *

TEHERAN: The Government has issued a statement, "At the time when war has unhappily broken out in Europe the Government of Iran announces its decision to remain neutral.

* * * *

COPENHAGEN: The Danish port of Esbjerg has been bombed by an army aeroplane of unknown nationality. Two people were killed and three injured.

* * * *

BURGOS: GENERAL FRANCO HAS SIGNED A DECREE DECLARING SPAIN'S NEUTRALITY IN EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

* * * *

BRUSSELS.—The Cabinet has decided to submit a Bill to the Parliament delegating full powers to King Leopold to do everything necessary to govern in time of war.

* * * *

QUETTA.—Under instructions from the Government of India the Baluchistan local authorities have appointed Lieut. C. H. Wilson, Superintendent of Education, as Press adviser in Baluchistan.

* * * *

CALCUTTA.—Arrangements are being made, it is learnt, for the enrolment of a large number of A.R.P. volunteers in Calcutta. Every police station in Calcutta is to be made a registration centre for those offering themselves for this work.

* * * *

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The German Ambassador Herr Kordt and members of the Embassy Staff left Gravesend aboard the Dutch steamer bound for Rotterdam. The party numbered over hundred. The only people witnessing their departure were the station-master, the police immigration officers and porters.

* * * *

BELGRADE.—It is officially stated that Yugoslavia will remain neutral.

* * * *

GENEVA.—The Secretary General of the League has received telegram from the British Government suggesting that the meetings of the Council of the Assembly due to begin next Monday should be postponed.

* * * *

WASHINGTON.—The State Department has announced that only Americans having "imperative necessity" for travelling in Europe would be permitted to do in future.

* * * *

As a result of the declaration of War with Germany, the Central Government have decided that enemy ships which are in port or which enter port in the Province of Bombay should be seized.

RECRUITMENT TO ARMY

Major R. G. Smith, D. A. A. G. Bombay District, writes:—

No instructions have yet been received as to general recruitment for various arms and services. Applications should not be made to Headquarters, Bombay District.

EGYPT PREPARES

Arab Countries To Co-operate With Britain

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Egypt is now prepared to face any eventualities.

Just a few hours before the conclusion of the Russo-German Pact, it has been revealed that the Egyptian authorities were ready to sign an agreement with Spain for the sale of 8,00,000 bales of Egyptian cotton, but at the eleventh hour the negotiations were interrupted and the bargain regarded as cancelled.

Daily most of the Egyptians who have been abroad are now continually pouring in from different parts of Europe.

Since the international tension has grown more tense, Alexandria, Suez, Port Said are in total darkness at night. Steamers anchord in the harbour are not allowed to keep a single lamp alight and even smoking on the deck is totally forbidden.

Egypt, Iraq, Soudi-Arabia have already declared that they are going to co-operate with Britain in time of danger.

Military experts here declare that Egypt and Suez Canal areas are very well fortified and are prepared to face any eventualities.

France Assured Of Food Supplies

PARIS, Sept. 5.

A communique announces that contacts are being progressively made on the Front. The French Naval Forces have taken up positions assigned to them. The aerial forces are proceeding with the necessary reconnaissance.

France's supply of wheat, sugar and butter is stated to be assured against any emergency.

The last wheat harvest left a surplus of 18 million quintals representing several months bread supply.—Reuter.

KOLYNOS IS ECONOMICAL
Because it lasts twice as long as ordinary toothpastes
KOLYNOS is a scientific, concentrated dental cream. No water or other bulky ingredient has been added to make the tube larger. Only a half-inch of this concentrated dentifrice on a dry brush is needed to keep teeth clean and sparkling.
Try Kolynos—it cleans better—contains no grit and is more economical.
BRIGHTEN your SMILE with KOLYNOS
For further ECONOMY BUY the LARGE TUBE
KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM
KOLYNOS the antiseptic DENTAL CREAM

WAKE UP I'VE GOT NEWS FOR YOU!
HI! SLEEPY HEAD WAKE UP! THIS IS A GREAT DAY FOR YOU
AT LAST !!! I'VE JUST HEARD ABOUT "OVALTINE" RUSKS THEY'RE MARVELLOUS — NO MORE BONE RINGS — CUT YOUR TEETH IN NO TIME AND TASTE GORGEOUS
HERE — HAVE A CRISPLE AND CUT SOME MORE TEETH — THEY ARE MADE SPECIALLY FOR PEOPLE LIKE YOU WHO DISTURB THE HOUSEHOLD
WITH crisp, delicious "Ovaltine" Rusks to bite and crunch, baby can cut each little tooth easily, comfortably and safely.
"Ovaltine" Rusks are very nutritious and digestible. They are made from the purest unbleached wheaten flour, to which a proportion of "Ovaltine" is added, and contain the necessary vitamins and other valuable body-building properties.
'OVALTINE' Rusks
Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
Distributors:—James Wright, Ltd., 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta, also at Bombay, Madras and Karachi.
KE/2/39

Notice

THE ENEMY FOREIGNERS ORDER, 1939.

As required by Rule 5 (a), Part II of the Enemy Foreigners Order, 1939, all female enemy foreigners resident in Bombay City should report themselves at the Registration of Foreigners Office, C.I.D. Building, Gymnasium Road, Bombay, at 11-0 A.M. on Wednesday, the 6th September 1939

NOTE:—"Enemy Foreigner" means a foreigner who possesses the nationality of a State at war with His Majesty, or, having possessed such nationality at any time, has lost it without acquiring any other nationality.

N. V. TRIVEDI,
Dy: Commissioner of Police,
Special Branch, Bombay.
Bombay,
5th September, 1939.

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

1,000 NEW THRILLS!

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
MATINEES: 1-45 P.M.
MAJESTIC
CINEMA:————:GIRGAON
SHOWS YOU

The Ways of WAR IN 'ROYAL' JEWEL
"NETAJI PALKAR"
MAMMOTH HISTORICAL
Screen-Epic of the Times of
SHIVAJI The Great
TO-MORROW MORNING AT 10
"BRAMHACHARI"
The Record-Breaker Royal Jewel
NO. 5 IN MARATHI

Kodanda Rao For Nagpur

POONA, September 5.

Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, who is under orders of transfer to Nagpur, handed over charge of the Secretaryship of the Servants of India Society, Poona, to Mr. S. G. Gokhale on the 3rd September 1939.

The actual date of Mr. Kodanda Rao's departure from Poona for Nagpur has not yet been fixed.—A.P.

TATA IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of August, 1939 was:—

		Tons.
Pig Iron	.....	94,500
Steel Ingots	.....	74,000
Finished Steel.		
Semis for sale	7,000	
Finished	52,300	
		59,300

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Shrawan Vad 7, 1995
Muslim: Rajab 21, 1358
Parsi: Farvardin 1, 130'
Hightide: 4-05, 15-45
Lowtide: 9-36, 22-10
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 50m.

Parsi New Year: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

THURSDAY, September 7.

Gokul Ashtami: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

FRIDAY, September 8.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

KAIKINI—Mrs. Shantabai, wife of Ramrao, mother of Tara, Prabhakar, Dinkar, Nalini, Sumati, and mother-in-law of Raghav, Rajgopal and Vimal, passed away on Monday morning of typhoid. Deeply mourned by all.

"Like a saint alike in life and death".

BLAVATSKY LODGE, T.S., BOMBAY

The Blavatsky Lodge will celebrate the Shri Krishna Jayanti at the Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty today (Wednesday), at 9-30 p.m. when Vishnupant Pagnis will give devotional songs. Admission will be by tickets of As. 4.

SHREE KRISHNA BIRTHDAY

On Thursday at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in Arya Samaj Mandir Girgaon Back Road well-known leaders and pandits will deliver lectures on the Life of Lord Krishna.

KRISHNA JAYANTI IN FORT

Under the auspices of the above Samaj Shree Krishna Jayanti will be observed to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at 161/67 Bazar Gate St. Fort. All are cordially invited

JANMASHTAMI AT Y. M. H. A.

The Janmashtami Utsav will be celebrated to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. under the auspices of the Y. M. H. A. and Hindu Sanrakshan Mandal. Raja Bahadur Narayanlal Bunsilal will preside on the occasion.

JANMASHTAMI CELEBRATION

Sri Gaudiya Math, Bombay, will celebrate the Sri Krishna Jayanti (Janmastami), Nandotsav and Gurupuja at the Math premises on Thursday the 7th, Friday the 8th and Monday the 18th September 1939, respectively under the directions of His Divine Grace Om Vishnupad Paramhansa Sri Srimad Bhakti Prasad Puri Goswami Maharaj

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Son of Zambo." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Little Princess." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Tarzan Finds A Son." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Four Feathers." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Man In The Iron Mask." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Comrades." Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Great Moghul." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Shriyal." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Suez." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Adhuri Kahani." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Devdas." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

SHRIMAD BHAGWAD GITA PATHSHALA

Shastri Purshottam Narhari Godse will deliver a discourse on "Shri Krishnavatar" at 9-30 p.m. (B.T.) on Thursday the 7th September 1939, in celebration of Shri Krishna Janmashtami at the above Pathshala situate in the New Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Picket Road, Kalbadevi.

All high caste Hindus are cordially invited to attend.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The Fourteenth Anniversay and Prize Distribution ceremony of the school will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m at the Framji Cowasji Institute (Old Wellington Cinema) Dhobitalao, under the presidentship of The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A special meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 7-0 p.m. (S.T.), in the office of the Committee, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay, 4.

W.I.A.A. DINNER CANCELLED

The Acting Secretary of the W.I.A.A. writes:

In view of the present international situation, it has been decided by my Committee to cancel the W.I.A.A. Dinner which was announced to be held at the Royal Western India Turf Club, Poona on October 1st.

Owing to the same reason, the Treasure and Scavenge Hunt to be held on September 15th also stands cancelled.

ANDHERI TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A general meeting of primary members of Andheri Taluka Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 a.m. at Sjt. Bhogilal Laherchand's Hall (G. B. Rd.,) all are cordially invited.

(1) To adopt the constitution,
(2) To confirm report and accounts of the year 1938
(3) Any other business with the permission of the chair.

SENAPATI BAPAT'S TOUR IN GUJARAT

It is understood that Senapati Bapat, President of Forward Bloc in Maharashtra will tour in Gujarat in the third week of this month. He will address a meeting at Ahmedabad on September 20 and 21, at Nadiad and Baroda on 22nd and Surat and Rander on 23rd instant.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

The Governor of Bombay granted an interview to Dr. E. Banasinski, Consul for Poland at Government House

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

"Telegrams for Morocco (except Spanish possessions) will be accepted only at sender's risk."

NATIONAL DEMAND DAY

Under the auspices of the Left Consolidation Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Blavatsky Lodge at 6-30 p.m. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside. The speakers will include Dr. G. Adhikari, Messrs. B. T. Ranadive, Yusuf Meherally, C. K. Narayanswami and others.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle.

Sjts. D. S. Vaidya, Sec. G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union and others will speak.

RAO BAHADUR JAGTAP

A public congratulation function in honour of Rao Bahadur B. P. Jaytap I.S.E. Executive Engineer, Presidency, Dn. will be held under the Presidentship of Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie at 6 p.m. in Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel on behalf of the labour area institutions to-day (Wednesday).

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH

Hindi Prachar Prathama and Madhyama examinations will be held on 10-9-39 and Hindi Prachar Uttama and Hindi Bhasha Ratna Examinations on 9th and 10th September, 1939. Hall tickets can be had from the Pracharaks of the different classes or from the office of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth, 1st floor, Marwadi Vidyalaya building, Sandhurst Road, every day in the morning between 8 and 9 a.m.

A. R. P. Training For Factory Executives

In order to assist owners of factories and business premises in the preparation of schemes for protecting their own premises against air raids, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., under an arrangement with the Air Raid Precautions Factory Committee, are conducting a 4-day intensive course in A.R.P. work, commencing from Tuesday, September 12. Will all the factories and business organisations who were invited by the A.R.P. Officer to send an Air Raid Warden to the meeting on Friday last, September 1, please send a representative to take the course. He need not be the Air Raid Warden himself, but should have an elementary knowledge of Chemistry or Engineering or both and be capable of assimilating the course and interpreting the instruction given into a scheme for the protection of the factory he is connected with. The first lecture will be given on Tuesday at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the Conference Hall, Electric House, Fort, but candidates are expected to come at 9-30 and register their names. Candidates are expected to have a copy of the A.R.P. Instructors Manual by Lt.-Col. C. L. Bilderbeck. Price Rs 2, obtainable at the Lecture Hall.

Applications for admission to the course should be sent in writing to A. S. Trollip, Electric House, Fort, Bombay, and earmarked "A.R.P."

PROBLEM OF STREET LIGHTING
A. R. P. Experiments

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A. R. P. experiments in restricting street lighting in Bombay as a precautionary measure were started last night when lights on Chowpatty Sea Face and some other places were dimmed.

The Expert Lighting Committee which was entrusted with the question of studying the lighting problem has made several suggestions which, it is understood, are being considered by the A. R. P. authorities. Experiments will be conducted particularly to ascertain how best the upward glare could be avoided. While restricting the lights to the minimum, the authorities will take care to ensure that the citizens are in no way inconvenienced.

Arrangements are also being made to fit up the trams and buses plying within the city limits with blue lights.

New Indian Civil Servants

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The following have been declared successful by the Civil Service Commissioners at the recent competitions for the I. C. S. (Indian candidates) K. Chand, G. L. Sheth, R. F. Isar, S. J. Majumdar, A. Zaman, W. H. Jacks and P. M. Nayak.—Reuter.

SECURITY DEMAND ON PROPOSED SEAMEN'S PAPER

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has made an order yesterday requiring Mr. Dinkar Desai, Joint General Secretary of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, and member of the Servants of India Society, to deposit security of Rs. 1,000 as publisher and printer of the proposed newspaper "The Bombay Seaman", under section 7 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931.

Mr. Dinkar Desai, Joint General Secretary of the Seamen's Union, Bombay in the course of a statement says:—

The Government could have prosecuted me under the ordinary law of the land in case I had written anything objectionable in the paper.

Congress Nationalists And Viceroy's Address

SIMLA, September 5.

The Congress Nationalist Party has decided to leave it to its members in their own discretion to attend the Central Assembly on September 11, when His Excellency the Viceroy will address the House.

A meeting of the Party will be held to-morrow morning to decide what amendment should be tabled to the Defence of India Bill.—United Press.

Late Messrs. G. V. Kapadia And L. R. Tairsee

The Girgaum District Congress Committee Council held on Monday, Mr. R. K. Prabhu, presiding, passed resolutions expressing condolence on the deaths of Messrs G. V. Kapadia and L. R. Tairsee. Mr. Prabhu made feeling references to the work and character of both the deceased.

The Grain Merchants' Association has also passed similar resolutions.

CHANGES IN B.P.C.C. CONSTITUTION
Hansa Mehta And Ratilal Gandhi For Council Election

Certain changes in the constitution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee necessitated by the recent amendments made in the constitution of the Indian National Congress, were adopted at a meeting of the B.P.C.C. held on Tuesday. Mr. Nagindas T. Master presided.

By one of the amendments the District Congress Committee are required to maintain register of primary members in the district and submit the same to the B.P.C.C. when required in place of the lists that used to be maintained hitherto. Another important amendment that was adopted was that the quota of delegates to the Congress Session which used to be fixed hitherto on the basis of the members enrolled in each district is hereafter to be fixed on population basis, one member being assigned for every lakh of the population. This is subject to the rule that the respective Ward Committees should enrol not less than 500 primary members for every delegate they are entitled to elect. The quotas fixed on this basis for the various wards in the city are as follows.

"A" Ward, 1; "B", 3; "C", 5; "D", 3; "E", 6; "F", 3 and "G", 4.

VACANCIES IN B. P. C. C.

The question of filling up the vacancies on the B.P.C.C. caused by the disciplinary action taken against Mr. K. F. Nariman and three other members of the B.P.C.C. was next considered. Mr. S. K. Patil stated that if these vacancies had to be filled up elections would have to be held in three different Wards and that would involve an expenditure of Rs 1,500 to Rs. 2,000. This expenditure, he thought, was unwarranted in view of the fact that the by-elections could not be held before October and the General elections to the B.P.C.C. would be coming off a month later. He therefore suggested that the vacancies should remain unfilled. The Committee agreed to the suggestion.

CANDIDATES FOR COUNCIL ELECTION

The Committee also appointed Messrs. Haridas and Co. as auditors for the year on an emolument of Rs. 500. According to a scheme recently adopted the auditors are required to look into the accounts of not only the B.P.C.C. but also of the Ward Committees and make fortnightly reports to the B.P.C.C. They have to do the usual annual audit and are also required to devise a common system of accounting for all Ward Committees, in consultation with the treasures of the B.P.C.C.

The Committee decided recommend the names of Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mr. Ratilal Gandhi, sitting members, as Congress candidates, to contest the election to the Bombay Legislative Council which is to be held in February or March next year. The selection has to be made by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Congress.

The B.P.C.C. also decided to call for applications from members desirous of contesting the by-election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation caused by the demise of Mr. G. V. Kapadia and the appointment of Mr. D. S. Babrekar as a Presidency Magistrate. The Committee authorised Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai to make the final selection.

Dr. D. T. Anklesaria was elected Joint Secretary in place of the late Mr. Gunvant Kapadia.

Eight Germans Arrested At Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 5.

Consequent to the declaration of war Hyderabad City Police effected the arrest of eight Germans and handed over them to the military authorities of Secunderabad, where the Germans are now confined. Precautions have been taken by the authorities of guarding places of the public utility. Careful watch is maintained over movements of all foreigners.

The Prince of Berar who is now in England along with his consort and children, it is stated, has been asked to return to Hyderabad.

THE RULES OF HEALTH are few and simple
Excuse me— Inner Cleanliness comes first!
EFFERVESCENT
ANDREWS LIVER SALT
INVIGORATES TOO

This rule should be written up in every home—for Inner Cleanliness is of the utmost importance to health. Only when you have achieved that happy state of affairs internally will you begin to realise the meaning of good health. Andrews will give you this all-important Inner Cleanliness.

Immediately you drink your bubbling tonic glass of Andrews it cleans the tongue and refreshes the mouth. Next, it settles the stomach and corrects acidity—only in this way can the breath be sweet. Then Andrews wakes up the liver and checks any tendency to biliousness. And finally—to make your Inner Cleanliness complete—it clears the bowels gently and efficiently. Andrews is the delicious inner cleansing health drink that gradually and naturally corrects constipation. Take it regularly—the same dose is always effective. Observe, then, this foremost rule of health—Andrews for Inner Cleanliness. Handy size (4 oz.) As. 11. Large size (double quantity) Rs. 1/4.

For Inner Cleanliness be regular with your
ANDREWS LIVER SALT
The Ideal Tonic Laxative

Since I started taking Andrews I have lost all constipation and biliousness and wake up in the morning feeling 100 per cent. better. I shall never be without my Andrews.—A. S.

STAR FLASHES
by CHARLES BRUNO

I'LL BE GLAD WHEN THIS PICTURE IS OVER!
SPLAT
MOSQUITOES REQUIRED IN SCENES FOR "YELLOW JACK" WERE HATCHED FROM LARVAE EACH NIGHT IN SUFFICIENT NUMBERS FOR THE NEXT DAY'S FILMING.
DONALD DOUGLAS.
THE G-MAN IN "PAY-OFF," WAS FORMERLY CAPTAIN OF LIFE GUARDS AT LONG BEACH, N.Y. HE IS CREDITED WITH 1,200 RESCUES OF DROWNING PERSONS.
CHARLES BRUNO 6/9
JEAN HERSHOLT WAS A CHAMPION BICYCLE RIDER IN DENMARK AND A COMPETITOR IN THE OLYMPICS WHEN HE WAS TWENTY.

Germans Arrested At Itarsi

(From Our Correspondent.)

ITARSI, September 4.

Three Germans, Mr. Herbert Fisher, Mr. Tooker and a pastor of local Roman Catholic Church were arrested to-day at 9 a.m. by the D. S. P., Hoshanga. They were taken in police custody to Jubbulpore by the Calcutta mail.

Calcutta Mayor Calls Citizens' Conference

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Mr. Nishit Chandra Sen, Mayor of Calcutta, has called a representative conference on September 7 to devise defensive measures against probable air-raids and draw up a scheme to safeguard the citizens and vital services in co-operation with the military authorities.—United Press.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Going round the suburbs these days at every outskirt one is confronted by a group of volunteers stationed on duty.

Prices are gone up in nearly all the goods which is taxing the purses of the poor people immensely. This war-tax as we may call it means a deadly blow to the peasant community.

A NIGHT ON KALYAN ROAD

The other night I had quite an experience of driving on the lonely road of Kalyan during the late hours of the evening.

The entire roadway from Kalyan right up to the Thana limits is in complete darkness and is in a very deplorable condition—full of pot-holes and puddles.

This road in my opinion has increased in importance to a very great extent and it is now felt that some sort of improvements must be put forward.

Telephone No. 22057 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Post Box 322 Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1939

SIGNIFICANT NEWS

Yesterday morning were published two items of news which are easily the most significant since the launching of the war by Herr Hitler. The first relates to the flight of British aeroplanes over Germany and dropping of six million leaflets in the form of a message to the people of Germany, who are no less victims of Nazi tyranny and brutality than even the unfortunate Poles. This flight was, later, followed by another in the course of which British planes bombed German battleships in the Kiel Canal. The significance of this repeated aerial invasion—it is immaterial whether the attack on the battleships involved some losses, as claimed by the Germans, to the bombing squadron or not—lies in its moral and psychological value. For, it is calculated to explode the myth of Nazi supremacy in the air and to demoralise them.

Even more important is the report of the introduction in Germany of inflation accompanied by the fall in the proportion of gold and foreign exchange holdings to as low a level as 0.71 per cent. This is a glaring revelation of utter bankruptcy of Herr Hitler's Reich. But it is not only that. Faced with a desperate economic situation, General Goering and his Council are naturally helpless to do anything else. But they could have conceived of few measures more suicidal than the dreaded inflation. The horrible and prolonged agony of post-war inflation is within the memory of a large proportion of the population. The Nazi leaders have themselves revived that memory. Because of this memory we will not be surprised if Germany is already a panic-stricken country. And the war is not even a week old yet!

Voluntary Federation

In the current number of "Harijan" Gandhiji writes: "Imposed federation is likely to divide India more than it is to-day. It would be a great step if the British Government were to declare that they would not impose their federal structure on India. The Viceroy seems to be acting in that fashion if he is not saying so. If my surmise is correct, I suggest that a clear declaration will add grace to his action and will probably pave the way for real federation and, therefore, real unity. So far as the Princes are concerned the Viceroy and others have already stated again and again, formally and informally, that Federation will not be imposed upon them, that they may join it only if they choose to do so. The Princes may, of course, be given advice. And if the advice is regarded by some as undue pressure, well, it is a matter of opinion. Whether Federation will be imposed on the Provinces remains to be seen. For ourselves, we think it will not be imposed because it cannot be.

However, in the article in question Gandhiji is not thinking of political Federation. He only suggests to the Kathiawar States the idea of a voluntary federation for a purely humanitarian purpose. He suggests that the States should make common cause in developing and pooling their resources of water, forests, and roads so as to be able to combat famine effectively. There is certainly need for such a common effort in Kathiawar. Some States have more than enough water, while others have not enough. Few have good roads and forests. Only through a common undertaking can they all serve their individual needs. The idea is a sound one, and we trust it will be seriously considered by all the States of Kathiawar.

Progress Of Prohibition

The current number of "Bombay Prohibition Bulletin" reports that, though prohibition was introduced in the city and suburbs only a month ago, "there are already many signs of a changed life around" and that "in families where once drink spelt ruin there is now joy and happiness." Indeed, this has been the experience wherever prohibition has been enforced. The very persons who used to curse the reform have now learnt to bless it. The fears of organised defiance of prohibition have been belied, and isolated breaches of the law are being effectively dealt with by the police. As was to be expected, many liquor shops have been converted into restaurants, where non-alcoholic aerated drinks are provided. And Government are making strenuous attempts to find work for those who have been thrown out of employment as a result of prohibition.

The 1st of September saw a further extension of the prohibition movement. For, on that day the two talukas of Ankola and Kumta in the district of Kanara, which were a Dry Area during the last twelve months, enjoyed complete prohibition; and the rest of the district is declared a Dry Area, where all liquor shops will be closed but importation of limited quantities of liquor will be allowed under strict rules. The Dry Area plan is no substitute for prohibition but is a good preparation for it. We fervently hope that this time next year the whole province will enjoy the boon of complete prohibition. The areas that are still wet will do well to prepare the ground for the reform by organised propaganda. They should particularly take care to see that liquor is not smuggled into the neighbouring dry areas.

Gandhiji's Statement

The manner in which Hitler has deliberately provoked war has evoked many a protest but none so moving as is contained in the statement just issued by Gandhiji. In it he reveals for the first time that he had written a letter to Hitler on July 23 appealing to him to desist from a war that might reduce humanity to a savage state. That appeal failed as did many other appeals. Because Hitler knows no God but force, force was inescapable in order to destroy Hitlerism. But what a tremendous price the world will pay! Contemplating it Gandhiji says: "I am not, therefore, thinking of India's deliverance. It will come but what will it be worth, if England and France fall, or if they come out victorious over Germany ruined and humbled?" "It is in the midst of this catastrophe without parallel," Gandhiji adds, "that Congressmen and all other responsible Indians individually and collectively have to decide what part India is to play in this terrible drama." Let us hope the decision will be suited to the gravity of the world situation as well as worthy of India's great destiny.

Backwards Or Forwards, Africa?

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Two remarkable events in Kenya symbolise the slow underlying struggle of historic forces that is going on throughout Africa today, a struggle between man's disintegrating nihilistic attack on the vast equilibrium of Nature, and his groping, yet heroic and certain struggle towards creative order.

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The first event is the alarmed cry of the coffee planters of the Thika district to the Government, drawing attention to the danger of a vast "dust bowl" being formed in the neighbouring Kamba Native Reserve and encroaching on the rich White-owned plantations. Here is seen clearly, and more dramatically than hitherto, the Nemesis overtaking European lands, hunger throughout the continent. The luxuriant forests have been destroyed over vast areas, the Native tribes thrust back from the best lands into the wilder areas where the soil-covering is thinner. Their herds have eaten the sparse serbage flood and dust-storm are rapidly completing the desolation.

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Now this desolation invades the rich districts reserved to the Europeans lays its touch on flourishing valleys and withers his capital overnight. It is common talk among the planters that "the period of the long rains seems to be shortening—the great soaking downpours of twenty years ago no longer bring fruitfulness to our valleys." These are words that have been spoken wherever the European has sought quick profits from the rich but slow processes of Nature. On the Middle Western prairies of North America the Waimarino Plains of New Zealand or the vast haciendas of the Entre Rios, grey-faced men can be found in thousands muttering the same words as these Kenya planters.

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The second event, however, is creative, promising the future. The annual conference of the East African Labour Trade Union has just been held at Nairobi. Unionism, starting under difficulties and penalties in 1954, united its organisation down the Coast about two years ago, and though numerically still weak its level of political understanding and foresight shows a steady increase every year.

Numbering African, Arab and Indian members in its ranks, the leading spirits have hitherto been drawn from the Indian community, with its tradition of organisation derived from Congress triumphs in the motherland. In his Presidential address Mr. Mota Singh struck the correct note for Labour organisation in all Africa: "Unity must be the key of our struggle. Unity between workers' organisations, unity between them and the rest of the community. The employers will always endeavour to play workers against one another and against the other sections of the community. They base their hopes on communal, sectional, provincial and colour questions. While struggling for our demands, unity will begin to be created not only in words but in action."

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The general secretary of the Union, Mr. Makhan Singh, announced that contacts had been established with powerful overseas bodies, such as the British T. U. C., the I. L. O., and the South African Trades and Labour Council. Owing to the fear of war and colonial redistribution, depression had hit East Africa, and the Union had had a hard struggle to safeguard standards. Activities included joint activity with the E. Africa Indian National Congress, proposals for the improvement of local government, the celebration of May Day for the first time in East Africa, and opposition to the proposed Trades Disputes Bill of the Kenya Government.

★

Resolutions demanded: workmen's compensation; the eight-hour day and the 45-hour week, a minimum working-age of 16, factory legislation and Union inspectors, unemployed allowances, repeal of restrictions on Trade Union organisation, repeal of the Kenya Highlands Order-in-Council, the establishment of rent-control boards, compulsory primary education, improved hospital facilities, freedom of speech, meeting, procession, press and organisation. Thanks were unanimously sent to those overseas bodies which had assisted Union organisation in East Africa, including the British Trade Union Congress.

The New Year Of The Parsees

By D. F. KARAKA

I write this article, conscious of the fact that I am a Parsee. It makes me approach it with a sense of responsibility. The year that has just gone by, has been one in which the Parsees have come into much prominence in the sphere of political controversy and perhaps for the first time a clash of interests has occurred, which might well have been avoided.

As I review the last year, what stands out so prominently is the introduction of Prohibition into Bombay and with it the Parsees as a community have stood to lose much in material things. There was an unseemly exhibition at this introduction of Prohibition, which may have been "provoked" by the sacrifice involved, but which might have been more dignifiedly staged. But it was not all the community that is to blame for the behaviour of a few property-owners and press "lords". For in the rank and file, which is to be drawn chiefly from the middle classes, there was a restraint which was noteworthy and an abhorrence of exhibitionism, which was commendable. Perhaps it might be well to say that though we have lost ground at the top we have gained much at the centre. By which I mean, that whereas leadership in the Parsi community is fast deteriorating, the bulk of young men that are sprouting out reveal an attitude of mind, which might yet lead the community to bigger and greater things

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Prohibition has come and has come to stay. Already we are conscious of the fact that it has done more good than evil. We cannot deny its advantages to this country and its people as a whole. The early bitterness has mellowed down and so we move on to other problems, more urgent, which might engage our attention to greater purpose.

* * * *

Foremost among these is the question of unemployment and of the education of our youth. It must be realised that influence is not enough and a family tradition does not take a young man very far in these days of increasing competition. What is wanted to-day is backbone and tact and commonsense and education of a kind, which will enable a person to stay the course. And the more we can give this to our young men, the better will they appreciate it in later life. Unfortunately there is an inborn tendency in the Parsee youth to dawdle—to linger on the fringe of life, toying incessantly with trivialities, instead of piercing the core. But it is not because he is unable to rise to the occasion that he is like that. It is only because his environment is wrong and because when he gets face to face with life he often wishes to shirk the responsibility. There is also the great need for application in our youth—hard work of a kind that is done by so many others, who rise out of nothing to be the leaders of our day. Someday I hope that inspiration to work will dawn on our young men. Someday too they will merge into the national stream of the new India, that has been born in our time.

* * * *

I cannot say that the year that is to come offers any prospects such as one can look forward to. Instead, the grim picture of a long and bloody war looms in the distance. It may not be our war, but there is a consciousness within us that, every day, humanity is fast perishing before shot and shell. In this hour, tragic and fateful, we, too, can do something. It is not necessary to believe in a British Empire or in a British Government. It is more important that we should realise the danger that faces a whole civilisation, which we see crumbling before our eyes. It is not only that some of the mightiest trees in Europe are perishing in the storm, but men and women and children. And I say that if we, as a community, were willing to raise our voice in protest and our arms to God in prayer on such a question as Prohibition, there is more need now to raise that voice and those arms if only that others, less fortunate than we are, should survive the blood-bath that is flooding the battlefields of Europe.

Frankly Speaking

Czechs Line Up

In a telegram to Mr. Chamberlain, Doctor Benes, the great Czech leader, says: "We Czecho-Slovakian citizens also consider ourselves at war with Germany. We shall march with your people till final victory and liberation of our Fatherland." This message—incidentally, it will remind Mr. Chamberlain uncomfortably of his Munich blunder—is worthy of the great patriot and his people whom he led to victory once before. Provided with opportunities the Czechs can give a splendid account of themselves in the fight for the liberation of their beloved land. They can perhaps do very little inside the country at the moment. But thousands of Czech soldiers and airmen are already in Poland. Fully and brilliantly trained soldiers, they only lack equipment. If the report is true that Russia is supplying material to Poland also, is it too much to expect that she would enable Poland to arm and otherwise equip these Czechs? There is a report that Dr. Benes is going on a visit to Moscow. Let us earnestly hope that it will be crowned with success.

The Japanese Game

Japan is now trying to play a double game with a view, in either case, to settling the "China Affair" in her favour. On the one hand she hints actually at the possibility, in certain circumstances, of virtually joining Britain and France. And, on the other, her Ambassador in Moscow and the Soviet Foreign Commissar are reported to be having preliminary conversations for the purpose of negotiating a non-Aggression Pact. If the Soviet agree to a non-Aggression Pact at this stage they will be releasing a very large Japanese army and air force for fighting China.

Conference On Text Books

A conference of the secondary teachers of Bombay held on Monday under the presidentship of Mr. Gadgil has adopted a resolution welcoming the Bombay Government's inquiry into the whole question of the selection, preparation and cost of text books. Opinions on the various issues before the Inquiry Committee will necessarily vary, but the need for a thorough investigation into them is admitted by all teachers and others interested in education. It is gratifying, therefore, that the inquiry has roused considerable interest among teachers and parents, as may be seen from the two conferences, held on the subject in Poona and Bombay, whose representative character is undeniable.

Uniformity Condemned

Both the conferences have strongly condemned, on educational and other grounds, the suggestion of imposing uniform text books on all schools irrespective of their varying standards and special requirements. There is doubtless another side to the shield but we do not know if it has attracted sufficient attention. We shall not anticipate here the verdict of the majority of teachers and parents who may offer evidence to the Committee. But we would suggest that it is not enough for the opponents of uniformity of text books merely to condemn the principle. They should also offer constructive suggestions which, they think, will better serve the purposes the supporters of uniformity have in view. Experienced teachers are best qualified to offer sound views on the various points included in the Committee's questionnaire. Those teachers who have not already submitted their replies to the questionnaire should make haste to do so, so as to reach the Secretary of the Committee, c/o the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, by the 9th instant.

Help The Blind

On the eve of the Parsi New Year, the Happy Home for the Blind, Bombay, makes an appeal to "the large-hearted Parsi men and women who are renowned as the most charitably minded people" to help the unhappy and helpless blind. The inmates of the Home are of varying ages from 8 to 27 years and are kept as paying boarders in the N. S. D. I. Home for the Blind, Bombay. The Happy Home is making efforts to give the blind inmates more efficient physical and moral training so that "despite their physical disabilities, they may turn out to be useful citizens." The efforts of the Home deserve all encouragement and support. The funds of the Home at present amount to only Rs. 7,000 but the task it has undertaken in the name of unhappy humanity enjoins responsibilities which call for generous help. The cause of charity has found in the great Parsi community a doughty champion: few causes are nobler and deserving of more generous aid than that of the blind. We have no doubt that the appeal made by the Happy Home for the Blind will woke generous and quick response. But the appeal is not confined to any one particular section of the people.

Belated Yet Partial

It is gratifying to know that at last the Bombay Government have accorded sanction to the Municipal Corporation's proposal to extend compulsory education to two more wards namely, 'B' and 'E', with effect from the beginning of the next year. This extension has long been overdue and it is still a discredit to the city, which claims to be the first in the country, that even under the extension the whole city will not be covered. We trust it will not be long before compulsion will be enforced in all the wards of the city. Meanwhile, strenuous efforts must be made in the wards where there is no compulsion to persuade parents, particularly of backward communities, to send their children to school.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

The Reichsbank published returns of the week ending August 31, revealing a jump in Notes circulation by 2,196 million marks, while the proportion of gold and foreign exchange holdings covering the Note issue fell further to 0.71 per cent.—Reuter.

* * * *

Retail dealers in tobacco have suddenly raised prices by 30 to 50 per cent.

Now we heartily wish we had prayed for a Munich in connection with the German-Polish crisis.

* * * *

The Gandhi-Linlithgow meeting was immediately followed by Mr. Jinnah's call on the Viceroy.

We do hope the Qaid-e-Azam started by strongly opposing all that Gandhiji might have said.

* * * *

It is suggested that the Hindu Mahasabha leader will also have a conference with Lord Linlithgow.

And we have no doubt that he will flatly repudiate both Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah.

* * * *

"Like With Like"

British aeroplanes are reported to have invaded Germany and ruthlessly overwhelmed the country with no less than six million leaflets.

This poisonous bombing of open towns and civilian population Hitler must immediately answer with poison gas.

* * * *

The *Daily Mirror*, Lord Rothermere's entertaining and bright little picture paper for Conservative young ladies, has published a proclamation about one, Adolph Hitler, "wanted for murder, kidnapping, theft, arson, etc."

The bright young things must have been fightfully thrilled.

But what about the—er—er—original, shall we say, abettors of Adolph Hitler, including—er—er—Lord Rothermere himself?

* * * *

According to the German Official News Agency, the Air Force destroyed 120 Polish aeroplanes on Friday and Saturday. And up to Saturday night its own losses during the whole period of invasion were 21 'planes.

The Japanese can add another count in the charge-sheet against Germany: Infringement of monopoly.

* * * *

A bright young lad was applying for a job as junior clerk to a city firm. He had to sit for an examination before the final choice was made, and one of the first questions he came across was, "What is the distance of the earth from the sun?"

He wrote his answer carefully. "I am unable to state accurately the required distance, but I do not believe that the sun is near enough to interfere with a proper performance of my duties if I secure this position as clerk".

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Even bald-headed barbers insist on telling hair-raising stories.

Many a black hat is an example of darkness that may be felt.

Women are far more heroic than men—as any shoe dealer will tell you.

Doctors are healthy as a rule—but, then, they never take their own medicine.

The telephone girl has a speaking acquaintance with a great many people whom she doesn't recognise.

Time may be money, but somehow your friends always appreciate the money you spend with them more than the time.

British & Nazi 'Planes In Aerial Battle

German Battleships Heavily Bombed

POLISH TROOPS BREAK INTO PRUSSIA

Berlin Claims Five Br. 'Planes Have Been Shot Down

WARSAW IN FLAMES: RETREAT ON SILESIAN SECTOR

The British Ministry of Information states that the R. A. 'planes carried out successful attacks on German warships at the mouth of Kiel Canal. Several direct hits with heavy bombs were registered on battleships in the Schilling Roads of Wilhelmshafen, causing severe damage.

Aerial Battle

At Brunsbuttel the attack was carried out on the battleship lying alongside the mole, causing heavy damage. It is also stated that British aircraft encountered air attack and anti-aircraft fire resulting in some casualties.

Nazi Claim

The German version of this encounter is that twelve British bombers were involved in the attack. It is asserted that five bombers were brought down by the anti-aircraft batteries.

Warsaw In Flames

A Paris message says that German 'planes bombed Warsaw, which caused fires in several places. Two Nazi 'planes were shot down. A village in South Poland was entirely destroyed by incendiary bombs, says the Polish News Agency.

On Polish Front

While accounts of daring heroism of the Poles are received at Warsaw from the Western Front, Polish forces have been forced to abandon two towns to the immediate South of the Corridor. But on the East Prussian Front the Polish Cavalry is reported to have advanced into German territory, crossing Trenburg and Drewing and routed the Nazis before them. The Polish Air Force also is reported to have made a number of daring attacks on all Fronts.

A Paris 'Communique' announces that contacts are being progressively made on the Front. While the Naval Forces have taken up positions assigned to them, the aerial forces are proceeding with the necessary reconnaissance.

Neutral Port Bombed

The Danish port of Esbjerg has been bombed by an army aeroplane of unknown nationality, resulting in two persons killed and three injured. Denmark has declared, it will be recalled, its neutrality.

German wireless announcement claims continued success on the Silesian Sector, where the Nadi forces are pursuing the retreating Polish troops. 1,500 prisoners, it is further claimed, have been captured.

Appeal To German People

The British Prime Minister in a broadcast to the German people says: "We are not fighting against the German people, but against a tyrannous and foreswarn regime, which betrayed their own people and Western civilisation, which you and we hold dear." After giving the long story of Hitler's broken pledges and broken agreements, he asked the German people: "Can you wonder that his word is not worth the paper on which it is written?"

Despite the sharp split in the Government, the South African Assembly voted by 80 votes against 67 for General Smuts' proposition for severance of relations with Germany.

British 'Planes Bomb German Warships

LONDON: Sept. 5.

A communique issued by the Ministry of Information states that a successful attack was carried out during the afternoon by units of the Royal Air Force on vessels of the German fleet at Wilhelmshafen and Brunsbuttel at the entrance to the Kiel Canal.

Several direct hits with heavy bombs were registered on German battleships in the Schilling Roads off Wilhelmshafen which resulted in severe damage. At Brunsbuttel the attack was carried out on the battleship lying alongside the mole causing heavy damage.

During the operation which was carried out in very unfavourable weather conditions our aircraft encountered an air attack and anti-aircraft fire resulting in some casualties.

Polish Heroism

Accounts of the heroic part played by civilians in yesterday's pitched battle in the Leszno Rawitz sector on the Western Frontier have reached official circles in Warsaw.

It is stated that Polish Cavalry and Infantry broke the German line and carried fighting into enemy territory. Defying the terrific fire many youths and old men went forward with the advancing infantry carrying ammunitions and hand grenades and singing the National Anthem.

Polish troops have been forced to abandon after obstinate resistance the towns of Bydgoszoz and Grudziadz to the immediate south of the Corridor, according to a Warsaw wireless message.

The Polish Air Force is stated to have made yesterday a number of daring attacks on all fronts. A brigade of Polish Cavalry is reported to have made an incursion into East Prussia advancing past Treuburg and Drewing and routed the enemy before them.

German aeroplanes are stated to have made a number of raids on Warsaw and the summer resorts near Warsaw. German losses are given at 17 'planes and Polish losses at eight. Heavy fighting is reported to be in progress on the South-Western Front in the sector, 44 miles north of Warsaw.

Twelve British bombers carried out a raid on Wilhelmshaven Cuxhaven at 6 p.m. on Monday, according to a German news agency dispatch, which asserts that five bombers were brought down by anti-aircraft batteries.

German 'Planes Bomb Warsaw

LONDON, Sept. 5.

According to a Paris message German planes bombed Warsaw at 5 p. m. causing fires in several places.

It is reported that two German planes were brought down.

The village of Chimeluch near Tarnow in South Poland was entirely destroyed by incendiary bombs according to the Polish News Agency.—Reuter.

Thousands Of Czechs To Poland's Rescue

WARSAW, Sept. 4.

The President has issued a decree providing for the formation of Czechoslovak Legions in Poland.

These will be part of the Polish Army while retaining the special material character. Thousands of Czechs and Slovaks have already joined the Legion which will be commanded by the Czech General, Prchala.—Reuter.

JEWISH REFUGEES IN CHINA VOLUNTEER SERVICES

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.

Scores of German Jewish refugees besieged the British and French Consulates offering themselves for active service against Germany. The authorities took no action apart from recording their names.

In the meantime hundreds of Britons have volunteered for immediate service. The Swastika Flags which were previously displayed on German-owned motorcars, homes and clubs have disappeared.

A number of Germans are leaving to-morrow for Germany 'via' Siberia with the intention of joining the German Army.—Reuter.

America Might Change Her Mind

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

Officials admit though America's determination to remain out of the war is at present very strong, yet with thousands of Americans waiting to cross the Atlantic, if further torpedoing occur, the mood of belligerent unneutrality will inevitably arise.—Reuter.

King's Message To Army, Navy And Air Force

LONDON, September 5.

The King in his telegram to Mr. Churchill the First Lord of Admiralty says: "Once again the Royal Navy has assumed the protection of British Empire on the seas of the world and I would like to assure you and officers and men serving in the Fleets of my conviction that whatever the future has in store their conduct and courage will bring an added lustre to its long history."

The telegram to Mr. Hore-Belisha, War Minister, says: "The British Army has never been called upon to take field for a cause more just than ours to-day.

"It has never entered on a campaign of which the issues are graver or more vital to the future of our race and indeed of all civilisation. I know well that in the struggle which lies ahead every man in my Armies will play his part with gallantry and devotion."

The message to Sir Charles Kingsley-Wood, Minister for Royal Air Force, says: "In the campaign we are compelled to undertake you will have to assume responsibilities far greater than those which your service had to shoulder in the last War.

"One of the gravest will be the safeguarding of these Islands from the menace of the air. I can assure all ranks of the R.A.F. of my supreme confidence in their skill, courage and ability to meet whatever calls may be made upon them."

Polish President Thanks King

LONDON, September 5.

President Moscicki has telegraphed to the King: "At this grave hour when Britain has decided to stand with Poland in defence of the sacred principles of justice and liberty may I express to Your Majesty the feelings of friendship and loyalty of the whole Polish people towards the Great British nation."

The King was replied reciprocating the sentiments and saying: "I and my people are proud to stand beside you in your just and valiant resistance of shameless aggression. I have unshaken confidence that the right will prevail."

The King has telegraphed to President Lebrun: "At this moment in the destiny of our two peoples when they are again standing shoulder to shoulder to help a victim of shameless aggression I greet you and in your name the whole French nation.

"We can both be confident of the justice of our cause and can be convinced that our joint efforts and sacrifice will triumph as they triumphed a quarter of a century ago over the forces of destruction."

Maximum Prices Fixed

Maximum wholesale and retail prices for all categories of fresh, imported and canned meat have been fixed by an order under the Defence Regulations.

The price provisionally will not exceed the average ruling during the week ending 25th Aug. —Reuter.

More Ministerial Appointments

LONDON, September 5.

Appointments of Ministers not in the War Cabinet which is announced to-night show the following changes:—

Mr. Morrison remains Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster but becomes also Minister for Food. Lord MacMillan—Minister of Information (New Ministry); Mr Ronald Hibbert Cross—Minister of Economic Warfare (New Ministry).

Mr. Morrison will continue to assist the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence and answer for him in the House of Commons.

FRENCH FORCES GET BUSY

(Continued from Page 1.)

and "Carl Fritzen" have been sunk, and their crews are safe.

"Olinda", 4,576 tons, is reported to have sailed from Buenos Aires for Hamburg on August 29 and "Carl Fritzen", 6,593 tons, is reported to have been bound from Holland for Canada or Buenos Aires.—Reuter.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK

LONDON, Sept. 5.

It is officially announced that the British steamer "Bosnia" has been sunk.

All hands have been rescued by a Norwegian tanker, except a fireman, who is reported to be dead.—Reuter.

BRITISH 'PLANES OVER RUHR

LONDON, Sept. 5.

It is officially announced that on the night of 4/5 September, a further extensive reconnaissance was carried out by R. A. F. aircraft over Ruhr. Over three million copies of a note to the German people were dropped. The aircraft were not engaged by enemy fighters. On this and on the previous occasion all our aircraft returned safely.—Reuter.

Operations Proceeding Normally

PARIS, Sept. 5.

French war communique, number three, states that operations by the whole Land, Sea and Air Forces are proceeding normally.

"Arabs And Jews Will Support Empire"

JERUSALEM, Sept. 5.

The High Commissioner has broadcast an appeal to the population to lay aside their differences and to go on with their daily life with confidence and calmness. The "Palestine Post" in a leader issues a similar appeal and declares, "both Arabs and Jews will certainly support the Empire."—Reuter.

"Jews Will Stand By Britain"

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Doctor Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency in a letter to Mr. Chamberlain repeats the assurances that the Jews "will stand by Britain and fight on the side of democracies." In reply, Mr. Chamberlain welcomes Dr. Weizmann's public spirited assurances. —Reuter.

Majesties Appear In Public

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The King and Queen made their first appearance since the declaration of war this evening when they visited units of civil defence.

An Order-in-Council on Thursday will make Mr. Ernest Brown both Minister of Labour and Minister of National Service.—Reuter.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR LEAVES GERMANY

OLDENZAAL, Sept. 5.

Sir N. Henderson and his staff crossed the German-Dutch frontier this afternoon.

He had been waiting on the German side since the early hours of the morning for an announcement that the German Embassy staff from London had arrived in Netherlands territorial waters.—Reuter.

One More German Arrested

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

One more German was arrested on Tuesday; bringing the total number of Germans arrested in Bombay to 322.

WOMEN SUMMONED

German women have been called to report themselves at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Foreign Branch, on Wednesday.

LONDON: Sept. 5.

Death has occurred of Sir Benjamin Lindsay.

BOMBING OF WARSAW

Britons Stand At Attention During Air Raid

WARSAW, Sept. 5.

(Monday delayed).—Britons in Warsaw stood quietly at attention during the City's worst air raid yesterday while the B. B. C. relayed the National Anthem at the conclusion of the broadcast of the King's speech to his peoples.

Meanwhile the air was filled with crash of bombs, the rattle of machine guns in the air over the capital. Raiders were flying so high that they could not be seen with the naked eye and dropped a long line of high explosive and incendiary bombs from which the Reuter's Correspondent saw columns of smoke rising hundreds of feet into the air. Polish fighters vigorously attacked the bombers.—Reuter.

MOBILISATION AND MATRIMONY

Rush Marriages Beat Record

LONDON, September 5.

A conspicuous reduction in the size of newspapers by half, and scarcity of taxi-cabs, a large number of which have been reserved for emergency fire service, are the chief outward signs of London at war overhead, hundreds of barrage balloons shine like globules of mercury against the azure sky. Over 6,50,000 school children and other priority classes have been evacuated from London in the past three-and-half days without a hitch or casualty. Twenty thousand volunteers indefatigably helped.

A rush of young couples to marry began on Friday and beats the records of the last war. Long queues wait at every registrar's office either to be married or give notice of marriage. There are numerous applications for special licences. There are similar queues of Germans and Austrians outside police stations to register their names and addresses, whence they will not be permitted to move beyond five miles without authority.

Official notices emphasize that the Czechs are not required to register.

The offices of Women's Volunteer services at Westminster are crowded with girls seeking war employment. Many of them are shop-girls, since the stores are now cutting down their staffs Application for land army was particularly keen. The Women's Auxiliary Airforce is now on a war footing increasing to 25,000 needed as cooks, orderlies, clerks, store-keepers, supply drivers, fabric makers and for first-aid.—Reuter.

Belgian Cabinet Sticks To Neutrality

BRUSSELS, September 5.

The Government which was reshuffled on Sunday to include Socialists has re-emphasised Belgium's determination to remain neutral. A declaration of policy presented to the Chamber says that Belgium is resolutely pacific, but her desire for peace is not inspired only by self-interest, but by a sentiment of human solidarity, and that is why efforts to avoid the catastrophe did not leave Belgium indifferent.

The declaration called for passing urgently of a number of special bills and mentioned that the whole army is ready to do its duty under the orders of the King.—Reuter.

WAR TELLS ON JAPANESE SHIPPING

Instructions To Steamers In European Waters

LONDON, Sept. 5

London, instead of Hamburg, is now the terminus of the Japanese steamship service to Europe in view of the blockading of the North Sea by the British Navy.

Ten Japanese steamers in European waters have been ordered to return home via the Panama Canal instead of via the Suez Canal.

Vessels bound for Europe will sail via the Mediterranean for the time being but in the event of the hostilities spreading there the Panama Canal route will be used for outward and homeward voyages to and from Europe.—Reuter

New Policy Of India's External Defence

Commander-In-Chief Explains Implications Of Chatfield Proposals

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Broadcasting on the Chatfield Committee Report, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India said:—

"All of you who are listening are of course, fully aware of the grave crisis which we have now been called upon to face. My object in speaking to you to-night is not to attempt to make any forecast of the course of events in the future, but to give you some idea of the way in which we here in India have been preparing to take our part in any eventuality that may arise.

BRITAIN'S WAR GIFT TO INDIA.

Most of you will have heard of the unprecedented gift which his Majesty's Government are making to India, in order to help us to re-equip and reorganise her defence forces in the light of modern technical developments in warfare.

The details are given in military despatch No. 5 addressed to the Governor-General by the Secretary of State for India. In brief, in order to bring our forces up-to-date and to make them capable of playing their party efficiently, we are receiving a free gift of Rs. 33 crores and the Rs. 11 crores required for our programme are being lent to us free of interest for the next five years.

This evening, in my capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the defence forces in India, I am speaking to you in order to explain and expand certain points which were dealt with in the necessarily brief and formal terms of the despatch.

First and foremost, I wish to make it clear that I, as Commander-in-Chief, was closely associated throughout with all the work of Lord Chatfield's Committee as expressed the despatch published and that I entirely agree with the proposals it contains, which have now been accepted by both the Governments concerned.

POST WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

I am convinced that the implementation of these proposals will put the Defence of India on a more satisfactory basis. The enormous cost of modern armaments has made it quite impossible for a poor country like India fully to keep pace with wealthier nations. It is, of course, obvious that the provision of a navy capable of shouldering the entire burden of India's seaward defences has always been beyond our means. This applies equally to the provision of a large air force, but until comparatively recently, we were able to stand on our own legs as far as the arms was concerned, and I can say that the Army in India was second to none in personnel and training. Post war developments however, have vastly increased the expenditure necessary to keep land forces up-to-date and an army in the present year, if it is to be equipped up to modern standards, is far more expensive than the army of 1914. In fact, it is too much to say that India would not have been able to organise her defences, either on land or sea or in the air, to meet the dangers which the future may well bring forth, had she only her own resources in money and industry upon which to rely.

I am aware that there are many in India who have been asking whether, in view of the trend of the world situation during the past year, those responsible for the defence of India were going to continue in apparent unconcern to watch the portents of the gathering storm, silent as to how they and the peoples of India must act, if it should break The best answer to that question is the announcement on which I am now speaking.

There are also those who, knowing the great services which India rendered to the cause of freedom and civilisation in the last war, are anxious to be told what India might have to do were war to come again. It is right that the people of India should know the answer to this question, in so far as it can be given without damage to the public interest.

NO IMMUNITY NOW.

Those who remember the Great War of 1914-18 know that though India's forces served beyond the borders of India, in Iraq and Africa and even in Europe, India itself was far from the seat of the war and was never directly threatened. In existing conditions, it would be clearly unwise to assume a continuance of this immunity. Look eastwards, and think what would happen to India, if Malaya and its great fortress of Singapore were to fall into the hands of an enemy. The British Fleet would thereby lose its great base in the east and the whole eastern coastline of India from Calcutta to Madras would become liable to raid and bombardment by sea and air. The loss of Malaya might well also mean a serious threat to Burma.

Napoleon once said when he occupied the Low Countries that he had in Antwerp a pistol pointed at the heart of England. Burma, in hostile hands, would be a pistol pointed at the heart of Bengal.

INDIA'S OUTPOSTS.

Look westwards, to the Red Sea and Egypt. So long as Egypt, our ally, is free and independent and able with our help to check the movements of a hostile power, the Indian Ocean and the shores of India are likely to remain immune from attack from that direction. In other words, it may be said that it is vital to the interests of India that Egypt and Aden should never fall into hostile hands. In the conditions of the world situation as it has developed in recent years, the places which I have named have become of the first importance to the defence of India and may be considered to be her outposts. Eastwards we have Singapore, Malaya and Burma Westwards, Egypt, Aden and the lands of the Persian Gulf. If these were to be lost to India's friends, India would be directly threatened. Happily this has been realised, and as we have made preparations in time there is, humanly speaking, little danger of their loss, especially as we can count upon the fullest and most whole-heartedly help from our allies—Turkey, Egypt and Iraq.

NEED OF AID TO GARRISONS

In all the places from which her security may be menaced, there are British garrisons, and in Egypt, there is also the Egyptian army. It must, however, be remembered that events in Europe may make a very heavy call on the sea, air and land forces of Great Britain, and moreover that sea and air communications may become unsafe for some time, in which case the arrival of reinforcements from the United Kingdom to garrisons east of Suez might be considerably delayed. In that case, the country from which aid to the garrisons I have mentioned can best and most speedily come is India.

In India's own interests, therefore, as well as in common loyalty to the common cause, India must look this real problem of external defence squarely in the face and must acknowledge in the words of military despatch No. 5 "that here responsibility cannot in her own interests be safely limited to the local defence of her land frontiers and coasts."

ONE-TENTH OF FORCES REQUIRED.

What will external defence entail? It will entail the maintenance in India in peace, of a part of India's defence forces comprising both British and Indian units in instant readiness to reinforce the garrisons in those strategic positions overseas which are vital to India's external defence. The nature and size of these forces are determined in joint consultation between his Majesty's Government and the Government of India.

According to present plans, plans they will represent in numbers about one-tenth of the forces maintained in India for the defence of her frontiers and coasts and for the maintenance of internal tranquillity.

NEED OF MODERNISATION.

It stands to reason that if these forces are to be fit to fight alongside British forces and to be prepared to resist the attacks of the troops of great military Powers, they must in every respect be fit for war under modern conditions, ready in fact to meet and defeat the most powerful mechanised forces, tanks, aircraft, gas and hostile infantry heavily armed with modern light machine guns and possessing a high degree of

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

NEW POLICY OF INDIA'S EXTERNAL DEFENCE

(Continued from page 7.)

mobility. We can no longer, therefore, be content with an unmodernised army for India. Indian troops, so far as their quality is concerned, need not fear comparison with the troops of any country in the world. It is only fair, however, to our officers and men that they should have the fullest use of all the new weapons which modern science has devised and also of motor transport and wireless communications, which have come into general use in modern armies.

BRITAIN'S CONTRIBUTION.

It was to help towards the provision of these new weapons and equipment that the British Government increased her annual contribution to India's defence budget by half a million pounds and, in addition, gave us a capital sum of five million pounds. Much of these five millions has already been spent on re-equipping the army and air units detailed for the tasks of external defence. It is due to that money that the contingents from India which have just been sent to reinforce Singapore, Aden and Egypt, are far better equipped for modern warfare than we could have hoped for when we had to rely entirely upon our own resources.

Incidentally, I can tell you now that India's prompt reinforcement of the strategic positions vital to her defences, has gone far towards increasing the sense of security both in Egypt and Malaya.

It is possible that some of you have followed my arguments so far may be thinking to themselves "good, if India and Great Britain can prevent our enemies from occupying Singapore, Aden and Egypt, then India is safe, and needs no other defence forces."

INDIA'S PROBLEMS

"This unfortunately is not correct. The new problems which I have described do not cancel out the old needs; India still requires land, sea and air forces for the following tasks:—

1. The defence of her land frontiers;
2. The defence of her ports and harbours and all cities and industrial establishments on and near her coasts;
3. The preservation of internal security;
4. The provision of a reserve to meet the many unforeseen emergencies, which are likely to occur in a world as unsettled as the one we live in.

I have realised that in many parts of the East, in which we might be called upon to operate, the army would gain in that striking power and speed and range of movement which makes for success if the cavalry, British and Indian, were to be mechanised and armoured and the infantry to have motor transport instead of the slow moving and vulnerable mule.

The decision of his Majesty's Government, virtually to pay for the whole reorganisation and rearmament of the defence forces in India in the light of modern military needs and of the international situation, is an immense relief.

So costly are modern armaments, that unless our annual resources for the maintenance of our new model army were to be very largely increased the modernised army, though it gains greatly in efficiency for war, will probably be smaller in numbers of units and men than its predecessor. History has, however, amply shown that victory is not the prerogative of a large organisation, swollen with ill-armed soldiery, but rather of small well-armed mobile armies, modern for their period. This is even more true to-day than it was at any time before, and now-a-days large ill-equipped armies are nothing more than sheep for slaughter.

Realising the possibility of reduction, consequent upon the great improvements and striking power conferred by modernisation, his Majesty's Government have practically completed the process of withdrawing from India, and thus assuming financial responsibility for the equivalent of a division of British troops. It may also become necessary, thereafter in order to keep within the limits of the money available for defence, to make some reduction in the number of Indian troops maintained in peace. This in any case will be proportionately much smaller and will of course not be done yet.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS

And now a word on the subject of industry; as the despatch says, it has been accepted that after the process of modernisation is complete, India should be in all major respects self-sufficient in munitions in time of war.

In the present state of industrial development, the first reliance must obviously be placed on the expansion of Government factories, which is already in hand, but the utmost encouragement will be given to indigenous industry and it is up to industry to take advantage of this new development.

MAKES CHANGE IN LIVING.

Modernisation is likely to give increased impetus to the already high rate of education in the Indian army and when nearly every soldier on discharge returns to his home with a knowledge of motor cars and machinery, there may well be a perceptible effect upon the age old methods of agriculture and ways of living. Modernisation in the army may therefore have a considerable indirect effect upon the life of India.

In wishing you "good night" I can assure you with the utmost confidence, that the modernised forces in India will serve you as nobly in the present emergency and in the future as their predecessors have done in the past. I cannot say more than that.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO HITLER

(Continued from Page 1).

met Gandhiji at the residence of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. Later Mr. M. S. Aney, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Sir Syed Raza Ali also met Gandhiji. The Punjab Premier's talks with Gandhiji relates to the international situation and release of political prisoners in the Punjab.

Sir Raza Ali's interview relates to South Africa.—United Press.

ANEY SUGGESTS R. T. C. OF LEADERS ON WAR ISSUE

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Speculation is still rife regarding the outcome of the Viceroy's talks with Gandhiji.

Mr. Jinnah also had a two-hour interview last evening with Lord Linlithgow. When the Punjab Muslim members of the Central Assembly after informal talks at the Punjab Premier's house went to Mr. Jinnah's room in the evening they found Mr. Jinnah was still in the Viceregal Lodge. Nothing can be gathered from Lobby talks to-day as to what has transpired during these various conferences.

ANEY'S SUGGESTION.

In the meanwhile a good deal of interest has been aroused by Mr. M. S. Aney's reported suggestion to call a conference of leaders of all political parties so that the National attitude may be defined. Circles in close touch with the Congress leaders do not appear to be optimistic about the Congress members' attending Simla session of the Assembly, though suggestions to that effect are still persisting.

Gandhiji To Leave Delhi For Wardha

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. J. B. Kripalani have proceeded to Meerut where they will address a public meeting. They are returning to Delhi.

Mahatma Gandhi will reach Delhi to-morrow morning and will leave for Wardha in the evening by the Grand Trunk Express accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. J. B. Kripalani.—A. P.

Check On Profteering In Assam

SHILLONG, Sept. 5.

The Assam Government, it is learnt, issued to-day instructions to all district authorities for taking necessary steps with a view to checking profiteering by local merchants in selling foodstuffs at inordinately high prices, out of proportion to the rates at which the same were bought.—United Press.

Commons To Adjourn For A Week

LONDON, Sept. 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that the House would adjourn on September 7 until September 13, unless special circumstances warranted a recall.—Reuter.

Today's Strange Story Of Real People

Don Sebastian—The Vanished King

By VINCENT TOWNE

"What is fear?" the young King Don Sebastian of Portugal, used to ask his courtiers.

This lion-hearted prince "loved all kinds of danger." During bloody battles he would run under the guns of his own forts. In his open boat he would venture out in tempests that caused his shipmates to quake with terror. He was a reckless horseman who, by the pressure of his knees, "could make a powerful steed tremble and sweat." He was also a skilful swordsman. Fatigue was a stranger to him.

Swashbuckling hero that he was, he had yet an almost feminine face, with delicate features and the complexion of a girl. His hair was reddish gold and his eye a violet blue. No Prince Charming that ever haunted maiden's dreams was braver, bolder or fairer to look upon than this royal youth, and yet it is recorded that he had little time or inclination for affairs of the heart. When he paid court to the Infanta Isabella of Spain he was as "cold as a wooer as he was ardent as a warrior."

When crowned he was hailed as "another Alexander." He was the popular idol of the Portuguese people, many of whom even to this day worship him as a demi-god.

Sebastian was born in 1554 to Prince John and the Princess Juana, who was a daughter of the Emperor Charles V, but his father, not living to succeed to the throne of Portugal, Sebastian, when an infant of three, took the sceptre laid down by his grandfather, John III.

The tutor who schooled his mind was a Jesuit priest, which accounts for the fact when he was in his prime he got into his royal head the idea of reviving the Crusades. So he set about to reclaim the Holy Land from the infidel, and, incidentally, to conquer Morocco. Against the advice of all the wise heads of his domain he recruited an army of 18,000 men, which, together with 600 camp followers, embarked in 800 ships and landed on the shores of Morocco in 1578.

It was a military expedition de luxe. Sebastian carried with him every luxury that the heart could desire and the appetite crave. There were lists for jousts, a crown which was to be put upon his head when he became King of Morocco, and a coterie of poets who were to sing his praises when he should be elevated to the Moroccan throne.

When his army landed, Morocco was in the midst of civil war. Sultan Muley was disputing his throne with his nephew, Mohammed, and Sebastian conceived the idea of joining forces with the latter, who promised him the aid

of 400 horsemen. Thus resulted what is known in history as "The Battle of the Three Kings", which ended in the disappearance of all of those monarchs from history.

Sebastian did not show good generalship in this adventure. After landing he loitered to enjoy a hunt for big game, and thus allowed the blood of his warriors to cool and the enemy to outwit him. When the fight began he found his 18,000 soldiers opposed by three times as many Moors, and he was ignominiously defeated.

The battle was the only one in history in which an army was generaled and led to victory by a dead man. Sultan Muley, upon receiving a mortal wound, fell back upon his litter, ordered the curtain down, and cautioned one of his generals to have his corpse borne forward without revealing his death, which was done.

Then the general pretended to take his commands from the dead Sultan, thus maintaining the confidence of his troops, who swept the forces of Don Sebastian and Mohammed before them. While retreating across the river Mohammed suffered a less glorious death by drowning and Don Sebastian vanished from the face of the earth, thus leaving behind him one of the great disappearance mysteries of history.

There was the usual number of theories accounting for his fate. One was that after his defeat his corpse, bleeding from seven wounds, was found naked upon the battlefield, taken to Fez and buried, but later returned to Europe and entombed in the Convent of Belen.

Others said that he was captured during a brave onslaught and taken prisoner, but recaptured by one of his own generals from whose camp he escaped beyond the Moorish lines to some place from which he never returned. No one ever saw him killed, and it seems certain that had he lain among the dead his luxurious accoutrements would have attracted attention.

One persistent story was that, accompanied by a band of brother fugitives, he reached Arzilla. At home Don Sebastian's subjects refused to believe that he had suffered death, and there was a prophecy current among them that he would one day return to deliver them out of their difficulties, this in spite of the fact that his uncle, Cardinal Henry, had been placed upon his throne as his successor.

Six years after Henry's coronation it was announced that Sebastian had been discovered in Spain, but the rumour was found to have been circulated in the interests of an impostor, who for his pains was sent to the galleys for life, although he later escaped to Paris, where he masqueraded as the Duke of Normandy. Less fortunate were three others who posed as the vanished monarch. They were delivered to the executioner, who performed his duty with gruesome variations.

(Copyright).

SUBHAS FOR MADURA

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose left to-night for Madura by the Trivandrum Express. He returns to Madras in the morning of September 7 and will entrain the Grand Trunk Express for Wardha to attend the meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the Executive of the All-India Forward "Bloc." He addressed a mammoth public meeting at Royapuram this evening.—United Press.

U. P. Press Adviser

LUCKNOW, Sept. 5.

Mr. Dhurjuti Prasad Mukherji, Director of Public Information, United Provinces, has been appointed as the Provincial Press Adviser. Mr. Mukherji is the first non-I. C. S. to be appointed to this post.—United Press.

London Indians Join Ambulance Unit

LONDON, Sept. 5

The formation of a station in London for volunteer ambulance service composed entirely of volunteers from India, Straits Settlements and other British Malayan States has been approved by the L.C.C.—Reuter.

New Chairman Of Malvan Municipal School Committee

(From A Correspondent.)
MALVAN, September 4.

Kakasaheb Wagh was elected by a large majority as School Committee Chairman. The former Chairman, who vacated the seat, was Mr. V. P. Khanolker, M.A., T.D., was appointed as a Professor of Education at the Teachers' College, Belgaum. Kakasaheb Wagh is a member of the Managing Board of the Topiwalla High School and the Kanya Shala Malvan. He is also the Vice-President of the Gramshikshan Samiti, Malvan.

Indian Students In England

LONDON, Sept. 5

As the High Commissioner considers it desirable to maintain a register of all Indian students at present in the United Kingdom in order that he is in a position to communicate with them when necessary all Indian students have been advised to send in their names and addresses to India House.—Reuter.

forget that oldtime KITCHEN JOKER MRS. "40 egg" BEETON

THE preparation and cooking of food is an art that always moves with the times. In the bad old days, Mrs. Beeton's recipes produced as many bankruptcies as good dishes, if attempted by any but the arrogant rich. Nowadays, we use Brown & Polson's products to give us as good or better food at a fraction of the cost.... It is really marvellous what can be done with Patent Cornflour or Raisley-Custard in making any of a hundred every-day dishes. Get their free Cookery Book of Indian recipes. and leave good food and cooking to

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Fellows Of Bengal R. A. Society

CALCUTTA, September 5.

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Zetland, Prof. H. Luders and Sir Jadunath Sarkar have been elected Honorary Fellows of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. This highest distinction is given to men of eminence in both arts and science, and is at present held by eighteen leaders of thought coming from different countries of the world.—United Press.

INSKIP RAISED TO PEERAGE

On his appointment as Lord High Chancellor, Sir Thomas Inskip has been raised to peerage with the title Viscount Caldecote.—Reuter.

TEST AIR RAID ALARM

First Trial On City 'Phones

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

Successful trials in the matter of using the telephone for giving air raid alarm signals were carried out by the A.R.P. authorities in Bombay this evening.

The trials were conducted from the A.R.P. control room in the head police office.

Exactly at 5-30 p.m., a number of telephones in the city which have been connected with the alarm-signal control machine, received a ring of four seconds on and four seconds off. This intermittent ringing continued for two minutes. Those who took off the receiver heard the announcement —"Air Raid Warning."

After some time, an "all clear" signal was given by means of a continuous ring for two minutes. "All clear" were the words heard by those who took up the receiver again.

MUTT AND JEFF—And the Butcher Got Only Two-Bits for Room Rent — By BUD FISHER

ICE BOX
WELL, THEY LOOK PRETTY HAPPY IN THERE, EH, BUTCH?
SURE, THEY'LL BE ALL RIGHT OVER NIGHT!
YEH, ME AND MUTT'S GONNA TRAIN THE MAN ESKIMO TO BE A FIGHTER--MAYBE FIGHT JOE LOUIS!
WHAT DO THEM ESKIMOS EAT?
WELL, WE HAVEN'T FED THEM ANYTHING YET BUT THEY EAT FATS AND RAW MEAT!
?
EXIT
BUD FISHER

NARIMAN AT NADIAD

Explains Why 'Forward Bloc' Was Organised

(From Our Correspondent.)
NADIAD, Sept. 4.

Mr. K. F. Nariman of Bombay yesterday came to Nadiad, after visiting several important places of Kaira District and addressing small and large audiences.

There was a large gathering and loud-speakers were installed. Before addressing the meeting Mr. Nariman had an interview with the teachers of the Kaira District School Board who narrated to him their hardships and grievances. Mr. Nariman promised the teachers to do every thing possible to help them in their difficulties.

Mr. Nariman said that Gujarat has always been in the forefront of the freedom struggle. It was the peasants who struggled valiantly under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahatma Gandhi against the mighty British Government.

He had come here he said, specially to deliver the message of "Forward Bloc". He was here for the purpose of clearing misunderstanding and prejudices, if there were any.

After enumerating the long record of services and sacrifices of Desh Gaurav Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. Nariman continued, "Subhas Babu has nothing more dear than the freedom of his country and happiness of his countrymen, and it is in the interest of the freedom movement of our motherland that Subhas Babu has created the "Forward Bloc"'

Subhas Babu has travelled all over the European continent and he has a grasp of European politics as few of our Congress leaders have. So when in his opinion it was an hour to renew the fight for freedom Congress leaders were negotiating of amending the Government of India Act and accept it in one form or another. Subhas Babu warned that no Congressman howsoever prominent has any right to negotiate with anybody on this issue. He even declared that if the Congress accepted Federation, he would oppose the Congress with all his might.

Mr. Nariman continued, "in all countries, in all big institutions like the Congress there are bound to be differences of opinion but there should be no bitterness. We are fighting for the same end, and may be, our opinions differ but there should be no lack of love or brotherhood towards one another. Even our Congress organisation when the great Motilalji and Dasji formed the Swaraj Party there was no weakening of the Congress."

Sjt. Gokaldas Talati and Mr. Bukhari also spoke a few words. The meeting terminated amidst shouting of "Subhas Babu--ki-Jay".

Restrictions On Money Orders

With immediate effect the following restrictions are imposed on money orders issued in India for payment in foreign countries:

1. The maximum amount for which any one remitter may obtain foreign rupee money orders in one day will be limited to Rs. 70.

2. The limits for the value of sterling money orders for Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be £40 and for other countries £5.

3. The remitter of the foreign money order whether sterling or rupee will be required to submit a declaration of the purpose of remittance at the foot of the money order form.

If any money order fulfils the above conditions it will be advised to the country for payment under the usual conditions otherwise the order will be refused or re-issued for refund of the amount to the remitter. The money order commission will not be refunded.

Money orders for Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be accepted under the usual conditions.—A. P.

ORISSA ASSEMBLY

CUTTACK, Sept. 4.

The 5th session of the Orissa Legislative Assembly met to-day when two condolence resolutions on the death of Mr. G. C. Thatraj, a member of the Opposition in the Assembly and Mr. T. R. Fookan, the Assam leader, were passed, all members standing.

The Hon. Mr. Bodhram Dube, Minister for Local Self-Government, moved a Bill called Sambalpur Local Self-Government Bill, extending facilities to the Self-Government institutions in the light of the Acts in vogue in other parts of North Orissa, Sambalpur being a partially excluded area.—United Press.

REVIVE INDIAN ARCHITECTURAL TRADITIONS

Siris Chandra Chatterjee's Appeal

On the eve of the first meeting of the Sub-Committee on National Housing of the National Planning Committee, Mr. Siris Chandra Chatterjee, architect and member of the Committee, has issued the following statement:—

"Indian architectural arts, the finest fruits of the tree of Indian culture, once secured for India the foremost place in the order of civilisation and for many successive centuries the real national spirit of the country was kept alive by Indian architectural environments.

"With the spread of their Empire in India the Britishers have introduced their own building materials and articles for house-furnishing and enforced their own building specifications to the gradual extinction of indigenous principles of production and of very strong, durable and suitable specifications which made ancient Indian structures very lasting. Indian brick, tile, concrete, plaster, timber, steel and fresco-painting lasted thousands of years. But the modern ones, either imported from the West or manufactured in this country, on modern scientific and technological principles, decay in fifty years.

"I would suggest that

(1) Measures should be taken to find out ancient Indian specifications and processes for manufacturing building material as they existed in old Indian provinces;

(2) A Research Institute for working out national specifications be formed. With the revival of Indian indigenous specifications indigenous raw materials will once again come into use, restricting thereby the unnecessary import of foreign elements and items.

(3) An independent Laboratory be maintained to check and evolve the various standard materials and specifications and work in general as a standardisation Laboratory and Testing Laboratory."
—United Press.

Ten students have been awarded the Gandhi Scholarships for higher education for one year from July 1939 to June, 1940 by the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh.

NATIONAL PLANNING

Rural Marketing And Finance Sub-Committee Meeting

BOMBAY, Sept. 4

The Rural Marketing and Finance Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee met this afternoon in the office of the Committee under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, Chairman of the Committee.

Dr. Sudhir Sen, Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Vaikunthlal Mehta, Mr. R. G. Sariya, Prof. B. B. Mukherjee of Bihar, Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Dr. Kunwar Iqbal Qureshi of the Usmania University, Dr. M D. Patel, Mr. Krishen Prasad, Mr. B. S. Nag, Dr. B. V. N. Naidu were among those present.

It is understood the terms of reference were explained and discussed at today's meeting particularly those relating to storing of goods and price control. In order to facilitate the work of the sub-committee it is understood it was decided that the members should concentrate more on those item in which they were specially interested. Their memoranda should be submitted by October 10 next to the Secretary of the Sub-Committee so that the sub-committee could meet and discuss the final report in early November. According to the present arrangement the report will be submitted to the National Planning Committee by the end of November at the latest.—United Press.

C. P. Textile Workers In Distress

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President, Provincial Trade Union Congress has issued the following statement regarding the situation the Textile Industry in the Central Provinces and Berar:—

"The condition of the workers in the Textile Industry is steadily deteriorating. In Nagpur alone 5,000 workers have to go home, for want of any work. In this connection I had made a suggestion to the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Bharuka, Minister in charge of Commerce and Industry on July 15, that a Court of Inquiry, under the Trades Disputes Act be immediately appointed to investigate as to whether the condition of the Textile Industry has really become so bad, and whether unemployment of thousands of Textile Workers is the only remedy to save the Textile Industry from the present crisis, if any."

It is now proposed that the Textile Workers in this Province should present a United Demand before the Congress Ministry. A huge procession of Textile Workers will be organised on Sept. 11 to proceed to the bungalows of the Congress Ministers and the Secretariat with a view to demonstrate to the public and the Congress Ministry, the depth of the workers feelings, behind their present demand. A deputation of the Provincial Trade Union Congress is also going to wait upon the Congress Ministry, the same day to present a detailed statement of the workers demands.

SUBURBS DEMAND RENT CONTROL

Congress Office-Bearers And The Local Board Seats

(From Our Correspondent).
VILE PARLE, Monday.

The adjourned meeting of the Congress primary members was held yesterday in the office of the Vile Parle Congress Committee. This meeting was preceded by a meeting of the Managing Committee at 8 a.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. Markandrai Mehta.

In the first meeting the resolution moved by Mr. Jagannath Desai to the effect that in future the office-bearers of the Congress Committee should not be allowed to stand as candidates for any seat on local bodies was passed by a majority.

In the meeting of the Primary Congress members under the presidentship of Mr. Markandrai Mehta, Mr. Virchand Sheth moved a resolution requesting the Bombay Government to apply the recommendations of the Rent Inquiry Committee to the Suburban District. The resolution was supported by Mr. I. M. Oza, Secretary of the District Congress Committee, and was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Harin Chattopadhyaya gave an interesting performance of folk-songs and dramatic recitations from 'Othelo' and 'Merchant of Venice, at the Tilak Mandir Hall in aid of the Suburban Students' Union. The function was well-attended and ended successfully.

TURKEY—ONCE A "SICK MAN"

(From A Correspondent)

Turkey holds one of the key positions of the modern world. Close attention to her remarkable development will be amply repaid.

Unemployment is non-existent ..... the products consumed in the country have increased almost nine-fold since 1914, and the economic and financial position continues steadily on the upgrade, according to a report of economic and commercial conditions in Turkey.

It is compiled by S. R. Jordan, commercial Secretary to the British Embassy in Angora, and issued by the British Department of Overseas Trade.

"Favoured by good crops and high prices for the greater part of her products, the country is relatively rich."

Because of the fact that the people are preponderantly an agricultural community there is a shortage of labourers and industrial production is considerably handicapped.

The workers accordingly alternate employment in the mines and factories with work on the land, returning to industry after the sowing and harvesting Steps are being taken by the Government to improve agricultural production both by a better selection of seeds and mechanisation.

The industrial development of the country is sponsored by the Government and, assisted by foreign credits mainly from the U. S. S. R. and Britain, is making very rapid headway.

Five industrial development and research plans have already been inaugurated and a sixth is contemplated. They include a five-year industrial plan, three-year mineral development plan, a four-year industrial plan.

The first five-year plan came into operation in 1934, and since that date 11 factories have been completed, whilst six others are in course of construction. The factories completed are producing textiles, sulphur, glass, anthracite, including briquettes, attar of roses and paper and cardboard.

Those in the course of construction will produce textiles, paper and carboard, cellulose, iron and steel, cement and chloride.

Mining has received a tremendous impetus due to the rearmaments programme and the grant of a credit of £10,000,000 under the Anglo-Turkish Guarantee Agreement. State railways and road transport facilities are also making considerable progress.

WHEN COLOURED WATER LED TO RIOTING

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 2.

An echo of the communal riot in Katni in March last on the occasion of the Holi festival was heard in the Court of Mr. K. G. Digby, I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore when six persons were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and further ordered to execute bonds of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for three years from their release.

The charges against them were rioting and murder which were subsequently amended by the Sessions Judge to rioting and causing simple hurt. It will be recalled that Kuturu, a wrestler and leader of the Shivaji Dal was fatally stabbed by some persons in the disturbance. The prosecution story was that coloured water usually used on occasions of Holi celebrations, was accidentally spilled by some Hindu on Rahmat-ullah, one of the accused, who retaliated by assembling his sympathisers and stabbing the Hindu fatally after pursuing him into the adjoining Mission compound.—United Press.

Youth Drowned

(From Our Correspondent).
KUMTA, Sept. 2.

On Tuesday the 29th August evening, when people of Kumta were returning from the sea, after offering Cocoanut Day Worship, a youth of 25, Sitaram Atmaram Bhatkalkar, took a fancy to bathe and swim in the sea but, unfortunately, he was drowned When he signalled for help, fishermen were engaged to search and save him but in vain. After 38 hours, the corpse came floating to the sea-shore. The youth had rendered service to everybody with whom he came in contact. Consequently whole town was in mourning over this sad and tragic occurrence.

To Help Blind In India

Resolve Of Indian Scholar, Who Is Himself Blind

NEW YORK—Subodh Chandra Roy, 33-year-old Indian who lost his sight at the age of eight after an attack of cholera, has completed eight months of study at the New York Guild for the Jewish Blind and has left for England where he will enter London University. He will seek the degree of Doctor of Philosophy with the thesis. "Sociological and psychological problems of blindness and the blind, with special reference to the blind of India." Eventually Roy plans to return to India to devote his life to promote the interests and well-being of the blind of his country. An announcement issued by the Guild stated that Roy is hopeful of receiving governmental aid in attacking the problem presented by the 600,000 blind of India. The Guild declared further:

"In none of the lands that he has visited has he found the lot of the blind so abject as in India. There is no governmental aid of any kind similar in any way to America's many forms of blind assistance. There is not one home for the blind. Of the 600,000 blind, only about 600 are enrolled in the fourteen or fifteen schools that exist."

Mr. Roy has visited America three times in three years. His American wife, whom he met on his first visit, is accompanying him.—News Press Service.

Orissa Congress Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).
CUTTACK, Sept. 4.

In view of the international situation, Cuttack Congress Executive meeting held yesterday decided to be prepared to meet the emergency and instructed workers of the district to "keep in readiness."

A general meeting of the Utkal P. C. C. was held. An adjournment motion discussed on the dissolution of Ganjam District Board, which was under Congress management by the Orissa Congress Cabinet was taked out.

MAYA

looks up in "Comrades" at Pathe.

SAGAR'S "COMRADES" COME TO PATHE

(By Our Film Critic.)

While their "Sadhana" is having a surprisingly good run at the Imperial, Sagar Studios have released their latest production "Comrades", at the Pathe.

It is interesting to compare the two films. "Sadhana" is the story of simple village folk, 'Comrades" has the background of sophisticated "Society". The former is typically Indian in its appeal, the latter is hybrid in costume, mannerisms and morals. "Sadhana" was so shy that she could not talk romantically to one person, Rekha is so bold that she makes boisterous, tempestuous love to two "Comrades." Friendship provides the theme in both the films. But while "Sadhana" preached quiet, undemonstrative renunciation and sacrifice, "Comrades" depends for its drama on a hysterical, illogical highly egotistical "sacrifice" on the part of an impulsive youth which actually causes terrible suffering to his friends which he had sought to avoid.

THEY LOVED THE SAME GIRL

It begins as the old, old story of two brothers (Jatin and Kiran) who love the same girl. All the three are supposed to be great friends, devoted "Comrades" —and lest we forget this fact the English word intrudes in the Hindustani dialogues on numerous occasions! The girl seems to to be on terms of intimacy with both the brothers, more so with the elder brother Jatin round whose neck she is often seen passionately dangling. One day Jatin overhears "Kiran speaking out his heart to Rekha". A storm intervenes, the radio-set is miraculously tuned-in to the correct station and (without atmospherics that one might expect in such a tempest) the clear voice of a radio singer beckons him to the path of sacrifice. He must renounce his love for the sake of his brother. Illogical but noble. But, instead of quietly leaving the home, Jatin must indulge in most amazing orgies of drinking and loose living which are so comical that the sacrifice motif is completely clouded over. Turned out of the family by his father, Jatin becomes a thief. (How does one become a thief?—By dramatically pulling down the brim of one's hat like the American gangsters.) robs his own family, causes a poor innocent girl to leave her home for his sake, treats her brutally, is inevitably involved in a motor accident and flirts with the nurses and generally behaves like the worst type of scamp.

In the end, however, we are assured in a few glycerine—tear sequences that he was all the time pure like a saint and he had been doing all this only to convince Rekha of his worthlessness so that she may marry the other brother. Actually, however, he causes suffering to Rekha, Kiran, his parents and Nirmala, the girl who loved him to the extent of living with him in defiance of Society. Pathos is piled thick in the latter sequences, the other brother has to fall down a staircase and the good old bandages are put round his head this time. Meanwhile there has been a storm number two, but finally the clouds roll by and the "Comrades" are happily re-united.

CONFUSED DIRECTION

There is nothing remarkably original about the story but with a better scenario and more intelligent direction it could have been turned into quite a good film. Mr. Nandlal Jaswantlal has tried to be clever but has only succeeded in getting confused in a maze of jumpy cross-cuts. His treatment lacks that directness and unaffected simplicity which is the secret of the success of "Sadhana". A deplorable lack of continuity and poor editing have further made confusion worse confounded.

GOOD WORK BY SURENDRA

This is a pity, for "Comrades" ought to have been a very good picture, judging from the potential acting capabilities of the artistes, if only they had been properly handled. Surendra, where he is not encouraged to over-act or made to perform crazy antics, puts over some excellent work, especially in the more tragic moments. His personal triumph in "Manmohan" and his comparative eclipse in "Ladies Only" should convince his producers that serious, and not flippant, roles are his strong-point. On the other hand, Maya is not impressive in tragic moments while her natural vivacity lends a distinct appeal to gay, light-hearted sequences. Jyoti, I am glad to notice, has improved since her last appearance in "The Only Way" and there is now (comparatively speaking) more life and expression on her face. Harish, as the younger brother, is good and holds promise of better performances in future. Budho Advani is comical and pathetic in turns and it is a good idea to give him something better than his stereotyped all-comedy role. Harindrunath Chattopadhyaya was profoundly right when he said some time ago in his radio review that Advani would make an excellent tragedian.

IS THIS COMEDY?

The photography in "Comrades" is generally good but sound-recording leaves much to be desired.

Once more I have to complain of a lapse of good taste in a picture. Will Mr. Nandlal please note that no one wants to see a huge big man splashing about in his bath tub and that it is unseemly to find a young man walking out of his bath room to greet a maiden, clad only in a shirt, without trousers or a dressing gown? Such perversions of comedy are unpardonable in a film like "Comrades" which sets out to be a serious problem picture.

K. A. ABBAS.

MAINLY ABOUT MOTION PICTURES

Uday Shanker Tour

28 Towns To Be Visited In Three Months

Mr. S. R. Hemmad has just completed negotiations with the Uday Shankar India Culture Centre, Almora, by which Empire Talkie Distributors will be conducting the Tour Programme of the Centre, who will present the world-famous Uday Shankar and other well-known Indian Dancers and Musicians in their latest Stage Performances.

The Tour Programme will commence with Lahore about the middle of October, 1939 and will terminate about the middle of January, 1940. The itinerary includes 28 stations.

The proceeds of the shows will be utilised by the Uday Shankar India Culture Centre for the building and organisation of a great Institution for the advancement of the Art of Dancing in India.

SOHRAB MODI as Sardar Sangramsing in "Pukar," at Central and Minerva.

BOMBAY FILM DIARY

CAPITOL—"Son of Zambo," jungle film of the Tarzan type, featuring Bimla Kumari and Navin Yagnik.

CENTRAL—"Pukar," Minerva's fine Moghal film, starring Chandramohan, Sohrab Modi and Naseem. Should be seen.

IMPERIAL—"Sadhana", Sagar film, featuring Shobhana Samarth and Prem Adib unpretentious, but in some ways appealing story of village life and youthful romance. Popular. (Eighth week.)

KRISHNA—"Devdas" (Revival.)

LAMINGTON—"Son of Zambo."

MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar" (Marathi), patriotic drama round Shivaji's life, featuring Lalita Pawar and Vithal. (Sixth week.)

MINERVA—"Pukar."

OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas," Ranjit's outstanding production in Marathi, starring Pagnis, Leela Chitnis, Vasantee, Datey etc. Ideal entertainment for devotional-minded Maharashtrians. (Eleventh week.)

PATHE—"Comrades," Sagar film starring Surendra with Maya, Harish, Jyoti, etc.
(See review on this page.)

ROXY—"Durga" starring Devika Rani with Rama Shukul, notable for Devika Rani's acting and fine rural background. Must be seen. (10th week.)

SUPER—"Bijli", featuring P. Jairaj and Pramilla. Prakash production.

WEST END—"Adhuri Kahani," Ranjit film, starring Durga Khote, Prithviraj, Rose and Datey. Good cast, provocative story.

BENGALI VERSION OF "ADHIKAR"

Seen This Morning At Krishna

The Bengali version of New Theatres' "Adhikar" (which won the Film Journalists Award for 1938) can be seen this (Wednesday) morning at Krishna Theatre at 10 a.m. The cast is the same as in the Hindustani version—Barua, Jamuna, Sanyal, Pankaj Mullick, Menka, etc.

On the 7th and 10th instant the same film may be seen at Hind Mata Cinema at 10 a.m.

'Best Picture In Town'

Drawing Crowds At A Little-Known Theatre

(By K. A. A.)

On Monday night I saw what is perhaps the best Indian film now running in town, at a little-known theatre where the price of the highest seats is eight annas!

PROLETARIAN AUDIENCE

It is "Vidyapati", the New Theatres fine film, now revived at the Rex, a small second-run theatre near the G.P.O. You don't find advertisements of this theatre in the "Chronicle" or in any other English newspapers, because the spectators who patronize this theatre don't know any English. For the most part, they are small traders, seamen from the nearby docks, porters from the Victoria Terminus Station.

MOTILAL

the popular and versatile star, whose "As You Please" is awaiting release at Imperial.

The lowest seats are priced at two annas only.

Yet this proletarian audience has a discriminating taste. The theatre was fully crowded and "Vidyapati" is by no means a picture of the "popular" variety. It was exhilarating to find this noisy crowd of simple honest workers applauding the finer points of the film. They did not sit through the show in "respectable" mute silence but cheered whichever scene they appreciated. It would have warmed the heart of the stars—Prithviraj, Sanyal, Kananbala and Chhaya Devi—if they happened to be present on this occasion.

AN OBJECT LESSON

I would like to take all those producers who keep on doling out cheap films in the name of "popular taste" to see how such a fine and deeply philosophical picture as "Vidyapati" is enthusiastically cheered by the so-called "ignorant masses".

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ROSE as she appears in "Adhuri Kahani" (West End).

"STUDIO SPY" REPORTS

Echoes Of War In Local Studios

The outbreak of another major war is going to have far-reaching effects on the cinema as on all other vital industries in India.

The first visible change has been effected at the Bombay Talkies studios which have been deprived of the services of their three most important technicians—Director Franz Osten, Cameraman Josef Wirsching and Laboratory Incharge Zolle—who have been sent to the detention camp along with other 'enemy' aliens. They were all earnest workers and with their services Bombay Talkies have been able to lead the way in technical excellence. It is no fault of Herrs Osten, Wirsching and Zolle that the man who rules their country has chosen this moment for a war. But, then, (as a writer remarked the other day) we have all to pay the price of nationality.

The Bombay Talkies, however, are carrying on with their new production, "Kangan" (a fascinating title!), notwithstanding the absence of the Germans. This will give a chance to several young and talented Indians to move a step up. Which is as it should be, as we cannot depend upon foreigners all the time.

ECONOMY OF FILM FOOTAGE

So far as other studios are concerned, they are worried by the impending rise in the price of raw film, lenses, cameras and other technical equipment. While the major concerns are mustering their resources to meet the emergency, the smaller studios are threatened with extinction if the war drags on for a long time. Almost a lakh feet of film is required for the completion of an average film (while extra footage is for printing positive copies.) This can be reduced by half if a complete scenario is prepared beforehand and the Directors are careful while 'shooting.'

Other likely results of the war on the cinema in India will be that the number of foreign films will decrease and the indigenous productions will get more scope for expansion.

'EXTRAS' FOR HIRE!

I did not know that human beings (like furniture etc.) can be hired out. But in this film line everything is possible. I have had a visit from the representative of "Motion Pictures Extra Supplying Company" who, I am told, supply 'well-dressed' extras —at from Re. 1/8 to Rs. 4. If I am assured of regular work at the latter wage I feel like applying!

I HEAR

That some leading local film producers have lost considerable amount of money in Stock Exchange upsets,

That the Huns picture "In Search Of Happiness" (Marathi and Hindustani) is being bought over by a well-known distributor for a good price,

That Mr. Shiraz of Famous Cine Laboratories is building a new big studio on Cadell Road for independent producers, and that Chandramohan is likely to migrate to Calcutta to join Film Corporation of India.

But there is no truth in the rumour that some of our movie stunt kings have volunteered to join the army for war service.

Rare Manuscripts Of Olden Days

Unique Collection For Archaeological Department: Gift By Dr. Law

Thanks to the generosity of Dr. B. C. Law, the well-known scholar and philanthropist of Calcutta, the Archaeological Survey of India has recently acquired a unique collection of manuscripts of great historical and artistic value, some of which are being kept in exhibition in the Delhi Fort Museum and others in the Archaeological Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

The most important among the collection is a Turkish manuscript of the work of Mir Ali Sher Beg Nawai (A.D. 1441-1501) entitled "Khamsa-i-Nawai."

Born at Herat, Mir Ali Sher Beg studied at Meshad and Samarkand, and thereafter entered the service of Sultan Husain Mirza, the Timurid ruler of Herat, who in recognition of his distinguished services invested Mir Ali Sher with the dignity of Beg and appointed him Governor of Astrabad. Not content with this appointment, he renounced the profession of arms and took to spiritual contemplation and literary pursuits. An excellent poet, both in Persian and in Turkish, Mir Ali Sher Beg has [illegible] equal in Turkish poetry. [illegible]wan, a collection of odes i[illegible]ghtai-Turkish writte[illegible] the poetical title of "N[illegible] consists of 10,000 couplets, and in his emulation of Nizami's Khamsa (five poems) containing nearly 30,000 couplets which are universally admired, he has left behind a noble monument of his assiduous learning.

KHAMSA-I-NAWAI

The following are the poems in the manuscript "Khamsa-i-Nawai." The corresponding poem of Nizami is indicated against each.

(i) "Saba-Sayyara," "The Seven planets"—for Nizami's "seven faces or images". (ii) "Hayrat-ul-Abrar", "The String of Pearls"—for Nizami's Treasury of Secrets. (iii) Shirin Farhad, "The Loves of Farhad and Shirin"—for Nizami's "Khusrau and Shirin"; (iv) Laila Majnun, "The Loves of Laila and Majnun" —the poems are alike in both the poets; (v) Aeena-i-Sikandri, "The Rampart of Alexander"—for Nizami's History of Alexander.

In three poems Mir Ali Sher Nawai eulogises Maulana Jami and Sultan Husain. In the fourth he sings the praise of Badi-Uzzaman, the Sultan's son. In the fifth poem, after eulogising the Sultan, he gives him some advice. Nawai dedicated this work to Sultan Hussain ibn Baiqara, whose beautiful portrait in ink drawing of extreme finish is given in the manuscript.

HUMAYUN'S HANDWRITING?

The authenticity of the endorsements cannot be tested inasmuch as no other specimens of the handwriting of the distinguished persons have survived. If proved to be genuine, they will undoubtedly rank among the most unique features of the manuscript. The poetical flavour and the melancholy note of the couplets reflect the tragedy of the second Mughal Emperor's life as also his culture and if it really was a companion of his exile it becomes one of India's most valued possessions.

Damaged by book worms, the manuscript has on it indications of its wanderings from place to place and from person to person, but since the later Mughal times when Turkish was hardly known to the Mughal court, it is not likely to have been much read.

There is no colophon giving the date of its transcription. But on the fly-leaf the year 886 (1481 A.D.) is found under the endorsement of Maulana Jami, which, if correct, would show that the manuscript was copied within the life-time of the author and of the prince to whom it was presented.

In Persian too "Nawai" wrote a Diwan under the poetical name of Fani (perishable).

CLASSICAL PERSIAN ART

Another manuscript of great value and interest, which has been acquired, is the famous "Khamsa-i-Nizami", "Quintet" or "Five Treasures," of Nizami of Ganjah, the celebrated epic poet of Persia (A.D. 1140-1203). It took Nizami about thirty years (1165-98) to compose five poems which, when arranged after his death, formed the Khamsa.

Written at the solicitation of contemporary monarchs and princes, these immortal poems not only contain love stories, but also teach moral lessons of unaffected piety and true wisdom and depict the struggles and passions of man.

The manuscript which is dated 855 Hijri (1451 A.D.) is in a much better condition than the Khamsa-i-Nawai. Written in Nastaliq characters, the text is illustrated with Persian paintings, eleven in number, which perhaps represent the classical phase of Persian art before its introduction in India under the Mughal emperors, best known as the age of Bihzad. The Persian artist of the sixteenth century took his subjects from poetry and romance and his inspiration came from diverse influences, in which Chinese models preponderate, but he created a new style, stamped with all the originality and freshness of Persia.

On this manuscript occur seals of Mughal Emperors such as Babur, Akbar and Aurangzeb and of noble men such as Abdur Rahim Husain Quli Khan and Syed Muiz Khan, the last two of the time of Emperor Muhammad Shah. Some of these seal impressions appear to be open to the same doubts as those on "Khamsa-i-Nawai."

LAILA MAJNUN

The third Persian illustrated manuscript acquired by the Archaeological Survey of India is on the famous love story of Laila Majnun, an eastern romance sometimes called Romeo and Juliet in Persian which has been likened in some respects to Ariosto's Orlando Furioso. The present work by Maulana Abdulla Hatifi, nephew of the celebrated poet Jami, is in imitation of Nizami's well-known Masnawi of the same style. Among the numerous Persian poems on the love story of Laila Majnun that of Maulana Hatifi has been regarded as one of the simplest and the most pathetic.

The manuscript is believed to have been written in the time of Emperor Akbar. On the paintings in the manuscript are to be seen the names of the painters who flourished during the reign of Akbar such as Farukh the Qalmaq and Tara.

EARLY MUGHAL ART

The manuscript is in good condition. It is illustrated with seven paintings relating to the story which are among the best specimens of early Mughal art in India. Persian influence on Mughal art made itself felt during the reign of Akbar, but in no time the new style developed. Akbar tried to create an art that would bear comparison with that of his ancestors and the Indian miniatures are thus close imitations of Persian originals. Bihzad's paintings appealed much to the Indian taste and the artists of Akbar worked in the same style.

The calligraphy is of high standard in Nastaliq characters. The borders of the paintings are lavishly embellished in gold with pictures of birds and animals. The name of the transcriber and date are not, however, given.

ADVICE TO KINGS

Another Persian manuscript acquired is named Nasihat-ul-Muluk "Advice to Kings" written by Shaikh Sadi of Shiraz (A.D. 1175-1292), a celebrated Persian poet. Nicely written in Nastaliq style, the manuscript is of high standard and has borders beautifully decorated with gold floral designs.

In the Delhi Fort Museum there is an original petition in Persian, written and presented to Emperor Shah Jahan by Abdur Rashid Dailmi, better known as Aga Khan. Dailmi was a court calligraphist of Emperor Shah Jahan as well as tutor to Prince Dara Shikoh. The calligraphy of the present manuscript resembles to a great extent that of this petition, and it can safely be concluded that the manuscript was transcribed and presented by Abdur Rashid Dailmi to Emperor Shah Jahan. Moreover the portrait of Shah Jahan in the manuscript bears close resemblance to the portrait of Shah Jahan in the petition. The last few pages of the manuscript are missing.

Dr. B. C. Law, the donor of these manuscripts, has, for some years past, been an Honorary Correspondent of the Archaeological Survey of India and has contributed several important Monographs to the series of Memoirs issued by the Department. He has also presented valuable sculptures and other rare antiquities to the Department.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

The Bhandara District Excise Advisory Committee has on the motion of Mr. Sukhdeo Agarwal adopted a resolution urging the introduction of Prohibition in the Bhandara district excluding the forest areas.

Twelve Kotwars (Harijan village officials) of the Betul district (C. P.) have, according to a local newspapers, embraced Islam.

It is stated that they took this step because they were driven out of a temple where they had gone to listen to a discourse on the "Geeta".

The Government of Bombay has declared the existence of scarcity in Dholka and Dhandhuka talukas and Sanand and Modasa mahals of the Ahmedabad district with effect from August 12.

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AVESTAN TEACHINGS IN VEDIC TERMS

Pull In Peace And Dispel Discord

(By Nanabhoy F. Mama, B.A., LL.B.)

At a time when the atmopshere of the city, the country, and even the world is charged with a belligerent influence, based on the disagreeing impulse of the individual mind, with all humility. I put forth this attempt to preach and to prove the ultimate "Oneness" of all humanity. I do it with a mind, which is sincere in its yearning for the good of all; I do it with words which are truth; and I do it with a heart which throbs true to the rhythm of its purpose, and is purged of all prejudice. I am conscious of the fact that the subject chosen, is more than what my intelligence can conveniently deal with, but it is the urgency and the importance of the cause which becomes the good to push me to activity. I crave the reader's indulgence for my faults: and in terms of the blessed advise, the great Tulsi gave to the readers of his "Ramayana".—"Ram Katha ras pi."

I express a hope that, he to whom these lines shall appeal let him first instil within himself, a true sympathy and affinity with this need of the times, and then by a noble effort of his own, lend a helping hand to pull in peace and to dispel discord. Amen.

(a) THE RELIGION OF ZARATHUSHTRA.

The preachings of Zarathushtra taken as a whole and known to the world as this system of mundane and spiritual science, or the system of his religion, have their most fitting description in the fine vedic expression, Atma Dharma. Zarathushtra concerned himself principally with the adventures of the Atma in its transition from the stage of the Jiwatma to the stage of the Paramatma, which, in Avestan philosophy, was the descent from the "Hasti" to the "Nisti," and the reascent from the "Nisti" to the "Hasti." The Avesta word for the vedic idea of the Atma is "Fravashi," which is derived from the root "Fra," to go forward. This "Fravashi" existed co-eternal with Ahura Mazda, and was sent down to the Earth incarnated as "Man." This was the first stage of the descent from the "Hasti," the stage of the Jiwatma. Prior to this descent, Ahura Mazda offered to the "Fravashi" two alternatives, one of absolute protection, and the other of independent action, armed with the offensive and defensive weapons of wisdom and discrimination Viveka. The Atma or Fravashi declared its willingness to incarnate on Earth, selecting for itself the second alternative of independent action, undertaking to wrestle with the world's evils and to return victorious to "Hasti," the abode of Eternal Light. (Bundesh Chapter II. Damdad Nask, the 4th of the 21, that Zarathushtra wrote). In this marvellous account of the story of the Atma as contained in the Pahalvi Book of Bundesh, we find the true secrets of the Vedic, "Mahavakya" "Tatvamasi" very clearly unravelled. It is all for the pleasures of the Lord, as revealed in the Avesta "Mahavakya," "Khahnaothra Ahurahi Mazdao!" "May the Lord God Ahura Mazda be pleased!") Is it not the same as what Shri Krishna desires? The teachings of the Vedas is that, the Lord Shri Krishna is the sole enjoyer of everything; and all objects sentient or insentient, visible or invisible, are only to be the instruments of His enjoyment! so that, every thought word, or deed of every human being is to be for the ultimate enjoyment and pleasure of the Lord Krishna.

(b) THE AVESTA "ANAMANTHVAO."

The limitations of the human mind, in matters spiritual, is a fact definitely admitted and definitely measured by the revelations both of the Vedas and the Avesta. This is one more proof that the teachings of both these most ancient of sacred texts, are complimentary and supplementary to each other, and that they both put together form a whole which is worthy of the world's veneration. Unlike matters which relate to our earthly life, not every phenomenon of the higher plane can always be traced to its (adi) beginning; and these are, those which the "Shastras" introduce to us as (Anadi) beginningless, or without a beginning. To this class belongs the phenomenon of the Atma, whose beginning and whose, whence and why, are beyond the capacity of the mind of Man. In the philosophy of the Vedas, the Supreme One is described as Adhokshaja, which means the One who reserves his right not to be understood by the material senses. The human mind, therefore, when by an illusion, or a delusion, tries to attempt at the solution of a task so forbidden, in its endeavours for it, it reaches a stage whence it must come back unsatisfied, and as imperfect as it was before. The Vedas say 'Yato Vacho Nivartante Aprapya Manasa Saha," which is exactly the Avestan. "Anamanthvav," the unknowable, to pry into the secrets of which it is impossible, and even sinful; and from which the mind comes back, realizing its utter heplessness to reach the end.

(c) HUMATA, HUKHTA, HVARSHTA.

The three mighty words that to-day guide, control and rule the world's ethics, are "good-thoughts, good words, and good deeds." It is an Aryan treasure laid open for plunder. He who has in him "Prem," love, he shall get it free. It is an Avesto-Vedic heritage for all humanity. "Humata" is "manshudhi"; "Hukhta" is "vacha suddhi" and "Hvarshta" is "acharan-suddhi". The great Saint Tulsidas recognised, appreciated, and emphasized the high importance of this brief code of world morality in his immortal work of "Ramayana." It was theory so far, and to put the precepts into practise, it was heralded to the world at large:—"Satyat nasti paro dharma," there is no religion higher than truth. This immortal rule of life has its counterpart in the equally deathless Avestan aphorism:—"Aevo pantho yo Ashahe, vispa anyacsham apantham," the one straight road, the quickest and the shortest, to reach the "Keshava," the Highest of the High, is the Road of Righteousness, all the other roads are no roads. Is not the study of Avestan teachings in Vedic terms, perfectly capable of strengthening "Prem' love, a hundred fold, wherever it exists, and also practically to generate it, where it does not exist?

(d) THE AVESTA YOG SHASHTRA.

A true Zarathushtrian is a Bhakti Yogi, a Jnan-Yogi and a Karma-Yogi at the same time. The Avestan "Fraoret Frakhshnani" or rationalized Faith is the key to the Vedic Bhakti Yoga. A Zarathushtrian is a man of Faith, (shraddha) from which he will never swerve. In the Avestan "Vohumangho" lies the secret of the Vedic Jnan Yog. The Avestan religion is a school of science, and its texts are treatises of chemical, physical, and even electrical knowledge. And finally the high ideals of the Vedic (Karma Yoga) lie hid in the one Avesta word, "Shyothnanam." It is the Zarathushtrian's Dharma duty to devote himself to the doing of "good deeds" ('Subbha Karya') deeds of valour, for the protection of the weak, and deeds of charity for the love of the infirm and the ailing. The Zarathushtrian Karma-Yoga is a pious crusade against all oppression and cruelty. A Zarathushtrian is primarily and essentially a Karma-Yogi and the high ideals of the whole are compressed for his understanding in the second line of his sacred formula of the "Ahunavar," which says:—"Vangheoosh dazda manangho shyothnanam Angleoosh Mazdai" ('all that thy good mind prompts thee to do, do and dedicate unto Mazda.') Are not these few words, a complete commentary on the chaste philosophy of the Vedic Nishkam Karma? Is it also not the Vedic "ahaituki" or the "Heturahita", which preaches the ideal of the dedication of every human labour to the pure name of God, without expecting or waiting for any reward or compensation for the same? Let there be no doubt that the Veda and the Avesta are but Shrutees of the same revelation ("Akashvani") heard from on High.

(e) THE AVESTA "YAZAMAIDE."

The language of the Vedas, and the language of the Avesta are sister languages, with a common grammar. The word "Veda" and the word "Avesta" have the same meaning, from the common root 'Vid,' to know, "knowledge." A convincing illustration of this cognate relationship is the Avesta word "Yazamaide" which has its root in the Sanskrit 'Yuj' to be one with. Here is the grandest idea conceived by man, the idea of the goal of human life, in the merging of the man with his Maker. It is just as much Avestan as Vedic, and right Royally Aryan. If the Avestan yearns to be Yazamaide, with Ahura Mazda, the Hindu yearns to attain the stage of Nirvikalpa Samadhi or Nirvan, which is the same.

CONCLUSION:—

It is all one, Adwaita, not two: same on earth as in the High Heavens. From the one, it all cometh; and to the One, it all returneth. He, who is the One, teacheth uniformly. His prophets and His preachers have brought but one message. Nature loves to agree and to co-operate, disagreement and dissensions are repugnant to it. Only believe in Peace, and Discord shall cease to exist. He who shall with faith and love study the teachings of Nature, he shall realize [illegible] Unity. For him shall be (Mokhsha) salvation.

(Akashat patitam toyam yatha gachhati Sagaram, Sarva deva namaskaram Keshavam pratigachhati). As all rain that comes down to the Earth, ultimately reaches the Sea, so all day prayers, however addressed [illegible] Keshawa, the Highest of the Hi[illegible]

Parsis Celebrate New Year Eve

Holiday Spirit Abroad In City

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

Tuesday is the last day of the New Year Eve of the Parsis and on Wednesday will dawn the New Year Yezdejird 1309. The Parsis observe the New Year Eve as well as the New Year with great eclat and enthusiasm. This is the first year since they arrived in India that they will experience the dryness of the festival owing to the enforcement of Prohibition. The Parsis, however, as usual, spent their time in prayer at home as well as at the Fire Temples.

Owing to the heavy traffic, the Police had a busy time to regulate the pedestrian as well as vehicular traffic at Dhobi Talao where thousands of Parsis go for prayer. The city wore a holiday appearance as all the Government offices and commercial firms were closed.

Pateti or New Year's Day is celebrated in honour of the accession of Yezdejird to the throne of Persia, 632 A. D. Yezdejird was the last of the Sassanian line of kings. He was defeated by Khalifa Omar, 640 A.D., at the battle of Nahavund. Yezdejird having no successor, the Parsis reckon their era from the date of his accession. On this day the Parsis rise early, dress themselves in new clothing and offer prayers either at home or in the fire temples. They then visit their friends where the "Hamma-t-jour" or "joining of hands" is performed.

"Kaiser-i-Hind" Pateti Number

The Parsee New Year number of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" opens with editorial notes taking a retrospective survey of the past year (Yezdezardi 1308), in which the two big questions, that seriously engaged the attention of a large number of Parsis for months together, viz. (1) the election of the Committee of Hundred who, in turn, elect members on the Parsi Punchayat Board, and (2) the movement for calling a youths' conference, naturally receive their due share of comment, followed by the equally controversial topic of the prohibition policy of the Government of Bombay. Discussing its economical aspect, the editor regrets to note nothing tangible has been done, to relieve the resulting unemployment, either by Government or the Parsee Anti-Prohibition Committee. It welcomes the move to have on the Punchayat Board a woman member, in the person of Lady Navajbai Tata, in the place of late Sir H. C. Adenwala. The need for an "all-round scheme" for the economic advancement of the community at large is stressed. Its contributor "the current coin" deprecates the dole system prevalent among the charitable institutions, and suggests inauguration of a system of "Employment subsidy", also the creation of a "brain bust" among the community. A large number of articles on diverse subjects, cater to all tastes.

A number of full page coloured pictures selected from the ninth annual photographic competition add to the value of the number making it a welcome gift in this festive season.

Senapati Bapat's Tour In Gujarat

AHMEDABAD: Sept. 4.

It is understood that Senapati Bapat, President of Forward Bloc in Maharashtra, will tour in Gujarat in the third week of this month. He will address meetings at Ahmedabad on September 20 and 21, at Nadiad and Baroda on 22nd and Surat and Rander on 23rd instant. Details of his tour will be announced shortly.

(Continued from col. 7)

personal pangs recognised as spiritual growing-pains; sorrows as Divine Teachers and loving Guides, shaping and moulding me to the Divine Pattern from the molten heat of cleansing fires. Surely even the poorest is not without such inner offerings of mind and heart. With bowed head I realised that I too could offer my mite to the Glorious Presence, and into my calm and peaceful mind flashed the promise of my Blessed Lord:—

"I accept and enjoy the offerings of the humble soul who in his worship with a pure heart offereth a leaf, a flower or fruit or water unto me."

The Birth-Day Of Sri Krishna

"The Amazing Splendour Of His Personality"

(By A Student Of Theosophy)

"Salutation to Krishna; the Lord of Devotion, the God of Religion, the never failing help of those who trust in Him."

It was Krishna Jayanti—the Birth-day of the Lord, the Avatara, who condescended five thousand years ago to dwell for some time in this world of ours to sound the warning note for the Kali Yuga. His message was proclaimed for the whole of humanity, but few are those whose Karma enables them to listen to the Divine words.

Since childhood I had noticed the extra preparations for this festive day each year—the hustle and bustle from early morning, the Puja preparations and the advent of the priest to chant mantrams and sing holy songs. Childish curiosity led me to ask the reason for these things and the only answer that I ever received was, "It is the custom of our race—it is obligatory."

Fortunate was that Karma which brought me to the study of the Wisdom Religion—the fountain of pure life-giving waters where parched lips and hearts drink their full. The great Philosophy has an answer for every problem of life, and to-day I wondered how I might find the soul-satisfying answer to a problem which confronted me.

In the morning I had adorned my Puja room with freshly gathered flowers. There was also incense, water and rice, and a tiny little lamp shed its steady beam in the room. These were my offerings for Krishna Day.

A Radiant Personality

The glory and amazing splendour of this mighty Being has been likened to "the radiance shed by a thousand suns rising together in the heavens. A mass of splendour darting light on all sides difficult to behold shining in every direction with light immeasurable like the burning fire or glowing sun." And here was I with this wee lamp of mine, offering a tiny match to a mighty Sun! Thy arms innumerable feed the whole Universe incessantly, and I dare offer Thee a handful of rice! Thy Divine breadth fills the whole vast world with Holy fragrance, and I proudly unfold a little packet of incense to give Thee fragrance sweet!

Musing thus, I sought for an interpretation which would make my dedications worthy expressions of an inner consecration. This is what the teaching of symbolism of my grand philosophy helped me to obtain through earnest meditation as a worthy offering to lay at the feet of the Lord.

My mind is a garden of flowers overgrown with weeds and grass. My duty as a gardener is to remove the weeds, gather the fragrant flowers of noble thoughts and holy aspirations, and weave them into a garland for the Divine within.—Krishna.

The sweet incense symbolises the purifying process wherein I may burn up my low selfish desires and petty personality and leave within only the sweet fragrance of love and kindness, of heart devotion and true compassion for all my fellow brothers. The rice, nourishing and health giving, typifies the energy of my best and highest heart-aspiration and mind-endeavour—to be all that I want to be, the servant of my Master, eager for His bidding, preparing myself for the task. And the shining Light, symbolises the Real, the Spiritual Individuality, a steady Divine Flame burning away the dross within.

Lord Of Love

What more could I offer to the Divine Presence to-day? My unshaken steadfastness to the glorious Ideal of the Perfected Beings, my ever-increasing gratitude for the Hope received from Their Teachings, my ever-growing conviction of that Hope being realised in the peace that passeth understanding; all these I can offer. I know that unless the daily life is a round of service and sacrifice, there will be no Reality in my worship at the Blessed Feet of the Divine Lord. For the Lord is Love, all-embracing love for all that lives and breathes. In true worship I too must unfold that Love.

My last offering, but not the least, are my sorrows and woes—

(Continued in column 4.)

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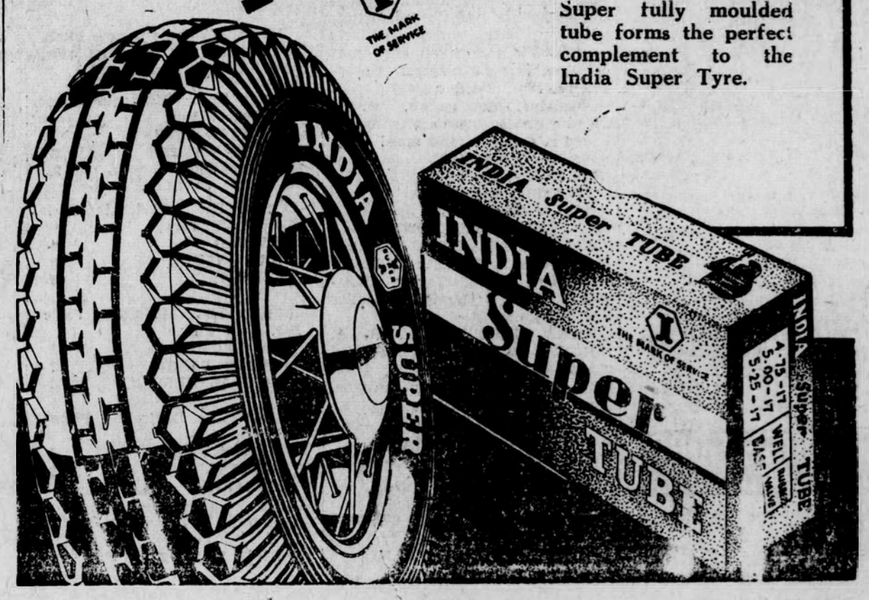

BETTER TEAM LOSES

Mhow Gunners In Rovers Cup Final

Hodgson's Fine Goal: Rangers' Spell Of Ill-Luck: Mediocre Refereeing Outstanding Feature Of Match

28TH FIELD REGT. R.A. (MHOW) - - - - - 2
(Hodgson and Smith—own goal)
CALCUTTA RANGERS - - - - - - - Nil.

The Calcutta Rangers—who on their recent form had been installed firm favourites for the Trophy—made a sensational exit, under distinctly unfortunate circumstances from the All-India Rovers Tournament, when engaging the 28th Field Brigade R.A. (Mhow) in the semi-final the Calcutta challengers had their fate sealed by two sensational goals scored against them in quick succession, midway through the latter half of the game, on the Cooperage ground last evening.

Hodgson's Great Goal

After the Rangers had attacked vigorously for most of the first 43 minutes of the game—during which period they forced as many as eight corners, and only some truly magnificent custodianship by Duffall and some truly unimpressive refereeing by Mr. Hudson (who seems to be completely off colour with the whistle these days)—prevented the civilians from establishing a well-deserved lead. In the 43rd minute of the game however Taylor, the Mhow left-anchor swung across a dangerous flag kick and Hodson, standing unmarked darted with lightning speed and connecting perfectly—with a dazzling header, beat the great Jardine all ends up—the ball going into the extreme-left top corner of the net—to score what was unquestionably the best goal seen on the Cooperage ground this season (1-0). This was the first goal scored against the Calcutta Customs' goal-saving machine in the present Tournament, and, without the least exaggeration, it can be claimed that it was absolutely beyond the power of any human custodian to prevent Hodgson's 'impossible' and 'unbelievable' header from finding the mark considering that the Calcutta side had hitherto done most of the attacking, this sudden reverse was naturally a demoralising factor—but the worse was yet to come.

Unfortunate Reverse

Eight minutes later during a sporadic breakaway by the military quintette Coyne rushed in determined style towards goal and Jardine with a view to challenge him on the run left his charge. In the meantime, however, Smith, the Rangers' right half, moved up sharply and butting across Coyne had the mortification of seeing the ball go off his own foot into an empty civilian charge. (2-0).

Luck had played the Rangers' a dirty trick, but in spite of these reverses the latter continued to try their level best, but when, five minutes before the final whistle, R. Lumsden, their crack spearhead, missed a sitter, the 'end' was not long in sight.

The Mhow Gunners have thus crowned their giant killing career in the present Tournament by disposing of its strongest entrants. Wiltshires, Bangalore Muslims and Calcutta Rangers! Who wouldn't be proud of such a bag? And it will take nothing but another surprise to prevent this clever star-favoured side from carrying away the Rovers Trophy to Mhow. Howrah certainly do not possess the sharpshooters to get Duffall on the wrong side and Coyne and Hodgson are bound to give Sircar some real thinking between the uprights.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for P. W. D., Bombay, was again an interested spectator at last evening's encounter.

'Ref.' Off Colour

The game it must be painfully noted was throughout marred by rank mediocre refereeing. Mr. Hudgson not only failed to use his disciplinary powers judiciously but made a mess of them when he did enforce them. He has done such fine work with the whistle, earlier in the season, that his mismanagement of his last two games came as a regrettable surprise. In fairness to Mr. Hudson, however, it must be added that in both the matches concerned he has had the misfortune to put up with some positively questionable tactics on the part of a number of players. Nevertheless, it's indeed a pity that throughout these games, whenever he had to issue a warning he issued it to the wrong man!

RESULT

CALCUTTA RANGERS Nil.
28TH FIELD REGT.
R. A. (MHOW) 2

THE TEAMS WERE

CALCUTTA RANGERS—Jardine, Hodges and Earl, Smith, J. Lumsden (Captain) and Marley, Atkinson, Renton, R. Lumsden, Muller and Whitburn.

28TH FIELD REGT. R. A. (MHOW)—Ruffall, Bedford and Taylor, Daniells (Captain), Platt and Duggan, Hodgson, Coyne, Rouse, Breen and Oliver.

REFEREE—Mr. Hudson.

To-morrow's Match
(Cooperage)
Rovers Cup Final
5-45 p.m.
28TH FIELD REGT. R.A. (MHOW)
v.
HOWRAH DIST. F.A. XI

MAN'S AMAZING RESISTANCE TO FEVER

"No sooner had I recovered from a severe fever attack," writes Mr. Alex Miranda "than I was laid up with another. I felt exhausted, couldn't eat, vomitted much, and rapidly got weaker. The doctor put me on to Horlicks saying this would give me new strength quickly. It was the first food that stayed in my stomach. I got better very soon. Ever since I've felt full of vitality and had no further attacks. I will always keep Horlicks in my house."

Mr. Alex Miranda,
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You feel clean and Fresh for the day long with the morning use of Tearose Toilet. Day in and Day out more people are acquiring the Tearose habit, because they find that Tearose Toilet Soap is a thorough cleanser which is exquisitely perfumed, weighs one and half times the average toilet soap and is most moderately priced.

Each cake weighs 12 tolas. For that well-groomed personality always use the **TEAROSE HAIR OIL.**

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AND HAIR OIL

BOMBAY SOAP FACTORY,
BOMBAY 3.

Aussies Win Davis Cup

Quist's Surprising 4 Set Victory Over Riggs

Australia scored a dramatic victory over the United States (Holders) in the Challenge round of the Davis Cup by 3 matches to 2. A. K. Quist, the Aussies' second string, who had been defeated by Parker on the opening day staged a magnificent comeback to account for R. L. Riggs, the Wimbledon Champion, in 4 sets, Quist winning 6-1, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

RESULTS

R. L. Riggs (U.S.A.) beat J. Bromwich (Australia) 6-4, 6-0, 7-5.

F. Parker (U.S.A.) beat A. K. Quist (Australia) 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, 1-6, 7-5.

A. K. Quist (Australia) beat R. L. Riggs (U.S.A.) 6-1, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

J. Bromwich (Australia) beat F. Parker (U.S.A.) 6-0, 6-3, 6-1.

J. Bromwich and A. K. Quist (Australia) beat Kramer and Hunt (U.S.A.) 5-7, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2.

LATE MR. L. R. TAIRSEE

B. P. O. A. Mourn President's Demise

At an urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association held in the Board Room of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay, the following Resolution was passed all standing.

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association place on record their deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of their worthy President, the late Mr. L. R. Tairsee, in whose passing away, the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association in particular and Amateur Sports in general have sustained an irreparable loss of a generous friend, a keen sportsman and an able leader.

The Committee express their sincere and heartfelt condolence to the members of his family in their bereavement. (From the Hon. Gen. Secretary, B.P.O.A.)

Obedullah Khan Released

PESHAWAR, Sept. 5.

Khan Obedullah Khan, Dr. Khan Sahib's son, who was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment in connection with Muftiabad agrarian agitation about three months ago, has been released following the orders of the Provincial Government. Similarly seven other Kisan leaders have been released. —A. P.

Second Day Of Poona Big Meeting

Acceptors, Weights And Order Of Running For Wednesday's Nine Events

The following are the Acceptors, Weights and order of running for the Second Day of the Big Meeting, to be run at Poona on Wednesday, September 6.:—

FIRST RACE: 2-15 p.m.

THE MODERATE PLATE. (Div. III). Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.
To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.
Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5lbs. extra.
Majid Pasha 9-4; Yanoos 9-0; Dahman Suri 8-7; Tarick Beg 8-12; Fire Fly 8-10; Mahmood Beg 8-10; Shah Jamal 8-9; Roulette 8-9; Full Moon 8-4; Salim al Iraq 8-2; Attaf Beg 8-2; Man of War 8-0; Rajput 8-0; Imperial 8-0; Nissiril Iraq 7-10; Adhba II 7-10.

★ ★

SECOND RACE: 2-45 p.m.

THE MODERATE PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.
Assaf Mahmud 9-2; Nur Jehan 9-2; Iraq Jewel 9-1; Starlight 8-11; Glitter 8-10; Dahman Fadhil 8-3; Taj Subhan 8-10; Saad Nazam 8-10; Moonstone 8-6; Red Cross 8-4; Kaid Saoud 8-2; Aziza 8-1; Golden Dawn 7-12; Layiq Pasha 7-10; Hashim 7-10.

★ ★

THIRD RACE: 3-15 p.m.

THE MODERATE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.
Saif al Nusser 9-0; Walk Over 8-11; Gani 8-9; John Wilkies 8-1; Malta 7-10; Fair Play 8-7; Thousand Dollars 8-6; Vershan 8-5; Bon Jour 8-5; No Trumps 8-1; Mujbil Hamid 8-1; Desert Prince 7-13; Fahad Pasha 7-10.

★ ★

FOURTH RACE: 3-45 p.m.

THE DARJEELING PLATE Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs 1,000 Third Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Class IV.
Jayant 9-5; Amulet 8-11; Silver Armour 8-9; Hi Ho 8-8; Peeress 8-7; True Man 8-5; Vijayamala 8-4; Miniver 8-5; Bhutnath 8-2; Merry Pass 8-2; Redouble 8-1; Mazarin 8-1; Rockball 7-13; Rose Apple 7-11; Rotten Row 7-4.

★ ★

FIFTH RACE: 4-15 p.m.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div I.) Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Veiled Prophet 9-0; Gaitetra 9-0; Shell Out 9-0; Dick Tapper 8-8; Sir Amos 8-7; Kilt 8-5; Meddlesome 8-3; Lord Byron 8-1; Floataloan 7-13; Ganymede 7-11; Mudini 7-11; Rowan Tree 7-10; Horoscope 7-8.

★ ★

SIXTH RACE: 4-45 p.m.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles.
Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 750.
A Handicap for Hores in Class II.
Saxicola 9-0; Love Call 9-0; Loch Ness 8-11; Levant 8-11; Orange Blossom II 8-11; Cash Book 8-6; Tall Story 8-11; Footslogger 8-4; Talk 8-10; Goolash 7-13; Pressman 8-10; Panna Prince 8-9; Haut Monde 8-8; Auto Buz 8-7.

★ ★

SEVENTH RACE: 5-15 p.m.

THE VISITORS' PLATE (Div. II) Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs 750; Third Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Applelite 9-0; Jewel 8-8; Peace Treaty 9-0; Nothing Left 8-9; Time Marches On 8-9; Mangoola 8-8; Warrawing 8-4; How's That 8-8; Hustle 8-6; Pursuivant 7-11; Impetus 8-4; Pride of India 8-4; Danny Boy 8-3; Aquafortis 8-3; Jocund 8-1; Brittas Belle 8-1; Sporting Coat 7-13; Torquemada 7-11.

★ ★

EIGHTH RACE: 5-45 p.m.

THE BURWELL PLATE. (Div. II) Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.
A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Royal Task 9-4; Barnegat 9-2; Straw Hat 7-10; My Fancy 8-8; Braces 8-8; Princess Coral 8-7; Talkless 8-7; The President 8-2; Night Alarm 8-2; Linguaphone 8-2; Little Audrey 8-0; Reliable 7-10; No Regrets 7-9; Le Mas 7-9; Falkland 7-7.

★ ★

NINTH RACE: 6-15 p.m.

THE BURWELL PLATE. (Div I). Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.
A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Ratepayer 9-4; Coeur Brule 9-4; Casanova 9-4; Jayant 9-2; Naidor 9-0; Overmills 9-0; Bright Lad 8-11; Wild Cherry 8-9; Spilt Wine 8-8; Gorgus 8-7; King Moab 8-5; Dark Wings 8-2; Taramati II 8-1; Master Mint 7-9; Bunny Smith 8-1; Quarley Hill 8-0; Wangalla 7-12; Eastern Queen 7-4.

Selections For To-day's Races

Pressman Can Win September Plate

BY "SENEX"

Fields of nice size are likely to start to-day. I have an idea that PRESSMAN will just about win the September Plate and make him my choice.

2-15 p.m. The Moderate Plate. Div. III.—7 Fur:
DAHMAN SURI 1
MAJID PASHA 2
ATTAF BEG 3.

2-45 p.m. The Moderate Plate. Div. II.—7 Fur:
HASHIM 1
KAID SAOUD 2
AZIZA 3

3-15 p.m. The Moderate Plate Div. I.—7 Fur:
NO TRUMPS 1
FAHAD PASHA 2
SAIF AL NUSSER 3

3-45 p.m. The Darjeeling Plate—6 Fur.
MERRY PASS 1
PEERESS 2
MAZARIN 3.

4-15 p.m. The Visitors' Plate, Div. I—6 Fur:
DICK TAPPER
SIR AMOS 2
MEDDLESOME. 3

4-45 p.m. The September Plate 1-1|4 Miles.
PRESSMAN 1
ORANGE BLOSSOM II 2
LEVANT 3

5-15 p.m. The Visitors' Plate Div. II.—6 Fur:
PRIDE OF INDIA 1
HOW'S THAT 2
TORQUEMADA 3

5-45 p.m. Burwell Plate, Div. II —1 Mile.
ROYAL TASK 1
NIGHT ALARM 2
STRAW HAT 3

6-15 p.m. The Burwel Plate, Div. I —1 Mile.
DARK WINGS 1
NAIDOR 2
WANGALLA 3

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the sages of India discovered Makaradhwaja. Few medicines have had such a long trial. Physicians of all schools now recognize it as a valuable remedy and prescribe it in various diseases. Makaradhwaja in its original form is an inert drug and has to be ground extremely fine before it is fit for administration. But it cannot be ground fine enough by pestle and mortar however much one may try. What seems impalpable to the naked eye proves to be a mass of rough grains under the microscope. This is why Makaradhwaja so often fails to act. To be certain, one should use

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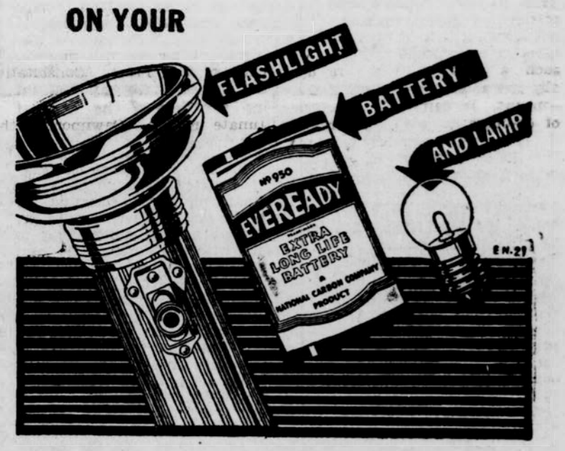
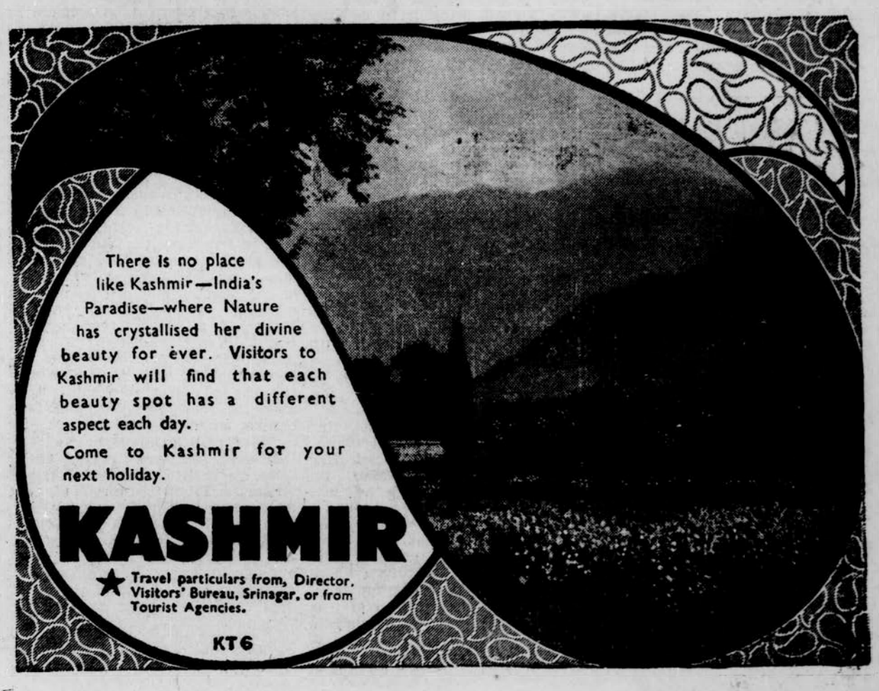


USED TOGETHER THEY INSURE BRIGHTER LIGHT—LONGER LIFE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KT6

U. P. Govt. & The Press

By GOPINATH SRIVASTAVA, Parliamentary Secretary, Prison and Public Information.

While at Nagpur a few journalist friends evinced great interest in the working of the Press Consultative Committee set up by the U. P. Government. They wanted to know its function, scope and utility and as to whether the experiment had been a success.

The United Provinces Government has been pursuing the Congress policy of respecting the press. In this matter its guiding principle has been the Congress resolution on Fundamental rights. Before 1937, the Press of the province suffered from a large number of limitations among which the maintenance of the Black List of nationalist papers and subsidising of anti-nationalist one were the chief. The Congress Government as soon as it came to power cancelled the securities which had been taken under the Press Act and refunded the money. It is pertinent to note in this connection that all such demands were made by the previous Government for the expression of nationalist and democratic views. In fine, this Government was determined not only to protect the civil liberties of the people in the matter of freedom in expression of opinions but also to give the largest latitude to them so that no party, no community or creed could have a legitimate grievance on account of lack of opportunities for communication.

But democracy is a plant of slow growth. It is also susceptible to various diseases which threaten its life. One such is communalism. While a large section of the Press flourished under the freedom a certain section thereof indulged in aggravating communal animosity, and thereby disturbing the peace and harmony between communities without which Indian nationhood cannot mature. The problem before the Government was to offer the farthest extension to the press as the register and the moulder of public opinion without allowing it to deteriorate into agencies of internal conflict. In such a situation there are usually two alternative before a Government. It can follow a policy of co-operation with the press or it can adopt coercive measures. The United Provinces Government chose the first.

But the matter could not end there. Administrative machinery for active consultation with the Press devised. The Government reorganised the Public Information Department and started the Press Consultative Committee. The functions of the Committee are to advise the Minister in charge of the Department on the facilities which the press may require to obtain accurate information and on the best method of securing the co-operation of the Press in regard to publicity of correct news on matters of public interest. The maintenance of the standards which should be observed in granting press facilities to the gentlemen of the press as well as the discovery of ways and means by which the Public Information Department of the Government could render the maximum help to the Press are also the immediate concerns of the Committee. Questions relating to the grant of Government and Court advertisements, the general attitude of the Press towards governmental activity, above all, matters concerning the responsibility and liberty of the Press are within the purview of advise by the Committee. If the Government so decided, cognate matters may also be referred. It will be seen from the above that practically everything that concerns the relationship between the Press and the Government is covered by the terms of reference of the Committee.

The Committee's personnel at present consists of four representatives each of the English and Indian Press, two of news-agencies and only one of the Public Information Department of the Government. The Committee is to hold office for three years. Within this period the Press is invited to organise itself into a corporate association for the entire province. After three years the task of electing a Press Consultative Committee will fall off the shoulders of the Government. The Government made it clear at the beginning, that the Committee so elected will select its own personnel. The purpose of the present nomination is occasioned by the absence of any province-wide association of journalists and managers of the press.

The proceedings of the Press Consultative Committee are always confidential. The Secretary of the Committee sends a copy of the resolutions accepted by the Committee to the Public Information Department for necessary action. Frequently a number of journalists outside the Committee are invited to attend. On certain occasions the Management of the Press has also been present on request. In course of nine months of its existence, the Press Consultative Committee has been called upon to advise the Government on as many as eight important matters. It is a matter of gratification tha tthe Government has always found the Committee to be exceedingly helpful. Its deliberations are conducted with the utmost amity There has not been a single occasion when the decision has not been unanimous.

Without betraying the confidence of the Press Consultative Committee, I may say that during the time of the last unfortunate riot at Cawnpore, the Sub-Committee of the Press Consultative Committee exercised the greatest influence upon communal journals of the province, the paucity of which we have never deplored. As a result of its co-operation with the Public Information Department and its own vigilance flashy headlines on panicky news and even references to the numbers wounded and killed in terms of communities were deleted. The Committee was not forced by the Government to do so but whatever it did, it did on its own account. The total effect of the Committee's appeal and that of the Hon. Premier on the floor of the House was all to the good of the cause of journalism in the province. It is needless to say that the Press Consultative Committee never asked the newspapers of the province to stop news of the riots. All that it demanded and succeeded in doing was the stoppage of panick which, as everybody knows, is the most fruitful source of the prolongation of riots.

In the Council House the Press Consultative Committee has its own room. Here copies of the proceedings of the two Houses as well as of the Press Notes and communiques are daily kept on the table. I must confess that the Press Room at Lucknow does not look like the drawing room of aristocratic premises. The Congress Government believes in economy. But at the same time, the Press Consultative Committee has been given a sum of Rs. 1,500 for books, furniture and travelling expenses. That is a recurring item of expenditure. The idea is that gentlemen of the Press should see for themselves what is happening in the province as a result of Government's endeavours. In this duress on the account thereof is implied, nor any tilt expected.

The above is a short summary of the scope and functions of the Press Consultative Committee. It is not possible form to mention all those questions on which it has given its valued opinion. But I must say that under the Chairmanship of our good old journalist friend, Mr. Durga Das and with the assistance of other experienced journalists the Committee has proved a success and has established the 'bona fides' of the Congress Government in regard to its attitude towards the Press of the province. While the Press Consultative Committee has set up a standard of journalistic decorum and responsibility in the province it has by its non-official moral pressure brought sense to a number of sporadic and irresponsible journals which took undue advantage of the popular policy of the Government in the dissemination of communal hatred and false propaganda.

Tairsee As I Knew Him

(By D. G. DALVI)

I knew Mr. Tairsee nearly four decades and had the privilege of being associated with him in some of his many-sided activities during this period. In this modern age of publicity, it is remarkable, how he delighted in avoiding the glare of the lime-light. Now that he has departed from our midst, I feel it my duty to pay my humble tribute to his memory.

Mr. Tairsee was a typical product of the Ranade School. Endowed with wide and liberal culture, he felt the impulse from his early youth of devoting his intellectual and financial resources towards such public activities as appealed to him.

Great Social Reformer

Social reform was the crying need of Hindu Society and Tairsee became identified with the movement soon after he completed his educational career. Though born in orthodox environments, he gave a lead in unpopular movements like widow-marriage, and abolition of untouchability. He made bold pronouncements from the public platform and also helped in organising institutions for carrying out these reforms.

He stirred the stagnant waters of the Bhatia community by carrying on persistent propaganda in the community for the eradication of social evils. This naturally roused the opposition of the leading men, of the community, backed up by their Maharajas, and Tairsee had to face prosecutions in the police courts on several occasions. This put Tairsee on his mettle and he turned his attack on the Maharajas themselves. The repeated prosecutions of the well-known "Pole" case are still fresh in our memory. After Karsondas Mulji, no member has striven harder and more nobly for the social advance of the Bhatia community than Tairsee.

After the outbreak of the War in 1914, Mrs. Besant started the Home-Rule League. Mr. Tairsee was then drawn into the sphere of politics and soon became a prominent member of the League. His sterling patriotism, ardent spirit, bold and vivacious nature found ample scope in the raging and tearing campaign which Mrs. Besant carried on during those stirring times.

When Mr. Gandhi emerged on the political stage in 1919, the commercial classes of the Hindu community, whom Mrs. Besant had accustomed to interest themselves in politics, transferred their allegiance to the new leader and Mr. Tairsee was among the first co-workers of Mr. Gandhi. It was characteristic of Tairsee, that, in whatever work he undertook, he threw himself into it, heart and soul. I have no doubt that, Mr. Gandhi will acknowledge with gratitude the valuable assistance rendered to him by Tairsee in his first political campaign.

Unselfish And Independent

Honesty and integrity, independence of judgment, practical commonsense, srewdness and sagacity were among the outstanding traits of Mr. Tairsee. In all his activities, he was inspired by an unselfish motive for the public good. His bold and outspoken nature impelled him to call a spade a spade. On the failure of Mr. Gandhi's first N.C.O. movement, it degenerated into a struggle for power in the hands of his followers. It was inevitable that Tairsee developed strong differences with them.

He gradually drew away from them and had ever since worked as an Independent, co-operating with a set of colleagues with whom he was for the time being in agreement. His abiding faith in the cause of India had never dimmed nor waned but he could not get on with those whose methods he did not approve. He was too independent to become a blind follower or to be bound down by discipline.

Tairsee's mind was cast in a constructive mould and he found ample scope for it in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Merchants' Chamber. In the Corporation, he devoted his talents and energies for solving several civic problems. I can bear personal testimony to his assiduous work in tackling difficult questions, with freshness and vigour of mind and unselfish devotion to duty. He was one of the few members during my time, who never strove for civic honours nor exploited his position for self-aggrandisement. His career in the Bombay Legislative Council, though brief, was marked by these characteristics. In the Indian Merchants' Chamber, he made himself so serviceable that he was soon elected its President and his help was sought on all important questions for several years.

True Sportsman

Tairsee was a staunch believer in the future of the Hindu community. His wide and varied culture had drawn him away from orthodoxy and he was incapable of taking a parochial or communal view. But he felt keenly for the degeneracy of the Hindu race and helped all movements for raising the physical stamina and the moral level of the Hindu community. With this view, he devoted his leasure to the maintenance and expansion of the Hindu Gymkhana, of which he was mainstay and gave liberally for the encouragement of sport and physical culture in the community.

Though in affluent circumstances, he lived a frugal life of simplicity and devoted his financial resources in an unostentious way for humanitarian purposes. He endowed a maternity—home at Nasik and Alibag, and gave generously for the support of individuals and institutions.

Tairsee was endowed with a sturdy character, and an unbending nature. He hated can't and humbug and was ready for all risks in nailing a lie to the counter. He was a thorough sportsman and gave and received knocks with good humour He was firm in his principles and brooked no compromise in essentials. Such a man was bound to create enemies.

In recent years, he was an unmitigated opponent of those who held the reins in the Congress. Now that he has passed away, I feel no doubt, that the voice of controversy will be stilled and friend and foes alike will recognise in him, a sterling patriot, a staunch reformer, a true scholar and a great humanitarian, who spent his life for the advancement of the Indian nation.

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The notched surface fits between the teeth, thoroughly cleans every tiny nook and crevice.

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● The big end tuft of the Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip is absolutely essential to proper cleansing of the teeth. It reaches way back into the mouth, cleans hard-to-reach back teeth where most decay begins. The notched surface gets between the teeth, massages and stimulates the gums, too. You can always clean your teeth better with a tufted Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip.

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TWO KINDS: PERMANENT, 7 COLORS AND WASHABLE, 2 COLORS

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Our Readers' Views

Pherozeshah Mehta Garden

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall deem it a favour if you will be good enough to give my following views publicity in your very widely circulated paper. This is from an horticulturist of over 30 years experience in reply to an article on the layout of the Malabar Hill Reservoir Garden which appeared in your issue of 27-7-1939.

I am surprised to read that the writer of the article jumps suddenly to a conclusion that the new garden is not an improvement on the old. From what I have observed of the new layout, I consider it very "Elaborate And Artistic". The designer appears to have taken great pains over every details to make the whole garden not only beautiful and picturesque but also to serve a useful purpose to the public.

Many new features have been added such as wider and well defined walks edged with concrete kerbing, shaded bowers, pergolas, rockery corner, summer houses, fernhouse, artistic fountain which I understand will play shortly, beautiful arch-ways children's playground with various gymnasium apparatus such as sliding chute, parallel bars, ladders, sandpit, merry-go-round, wooden horse etc.

I should say that it is too premature to level any criticism against the layout as it is difficult to visualise at this stage when the garden is in its very infancy how it will look when it is in full bloom and I am sure the writer of the article may change his views after some time.—Yours, etc.

AN HORTICULTURIST OF 30 YEARS EXPERIENCE

Avoidable Wastage Of Energy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every morning, it is a painful sight to see the different "papervalas" and "milkvalas" climbing the staircases of the same building. Is it not a sad waste of human energy that these persons have to climb a staircase for only a single customer? Can we not arrange the whole system without injuring the business of either party? But this can be done if there is a Union of all newspaper vendors and distribution of work is done on zonal system. Public opinion should be so created that newspapers should be bought from Union members only, unless one gets the newspaper from a news stall. It should be similarly done for milk and there should be standardization of rates and the quality of milk will improve. The Bombay Corporation can do something in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

CHINU G. SHAH.

Profiteering

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Immediately with the outbreak of war, the prices of every commodity are soaring higher and higher everyday. The prices of chemicals, patent-medicines, mill stores accessories and all other imported articles are quoted at a high premium so also of food stuffs, sugar, and other articles of daily consumption, and poor people have become quite helpless in absence of any law restricting the present-day unchecked profiteering by the dealers.

Will the Government move in the matter immediately, and take necessary steps to check this sort of wild speculative profiteering from the helpless people and give necessary relief to the poor and middle class people by fixing the prices and publishing them in papers?—Yours, etc.

JEHANGIR RUTTONJI SCREWVALA.

Insult To Indian Art And Artists

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My letters to your paper in connection with the proposed exhibition of Great Indian Art Exhibition at the Academy this winter, I was sure would wake and induce many Indian artists to protest strongly against the eye-wash the Royal Academy is scheming. My patient waiting has been amply justified and I am extremely glad that a few artists like Messrs N. M. Kelkar, V. A. Mali, N. S. Bendre and V. S. Gurjar have realised their duty and for their protest in your paper of the 25th instant I take this opportunity of congratulating them. Now that the ball is set rolling I hope many more artists will join us. I perfectly agree with my artist friends in that the Academy should give us an assurance that the present show is only a preliminary and limited one and that a comprehensive exhibition will be held at a future and fixed date but I do not think they are justified in asking at this juncture for an assurance that Bombay will find a proper place in the show. This suggestion is rather premature and being a matter of details could be considered only when the Academy has accepted our proposals. I am afraid my artist friends have in their zeal put the cart before the horse. Even otherwise just as an artist is, or should be known by his work so also Bombay's artistic talent, of which there is plenty, should find for Bombay the place it deserves in any exhibition. It is our work that should be the deciding factor and we are not under any circumstance to ask for any assurance or bargain for the place our Art should occupy. Our immediate duty is to call a meeting of all the artists in Bombay, to express our indignation at the injustice and humiliation that has been done to Inidan Art and protest emphatically against the action of the Academy.

The exhibition is to consist of collections chiefly from England, Holland and France and not being a comprehensive one, will fail to represent the greatness of India's Art to the British public and the world. It is, indeed, a very great pity that the Academy does not see or does not care to see our point of view. It seems to me that the organisers have conveniently forgotten that there is such a thing as India and Indian artists.

A correspondent of the "Times" writes in the issue of the 28th instant that the arrangements for the forthcoming Exhibition at the Academy are well ahead. He touches on a number of points in the extensive scheme but there is not a word about India or Indian artists. There is a Great Indian Art Exhibition to be held in London and it is staggering to see that India and Indian artists have neither been consulted nor their co-operation sought. Lord Antrim writes, "the implication of the scheme, as announced by the President of the Royal Academy, is that Indian Art is less important than American and can be suitably used as a stopgap". This action of the Academy cannot be justified by any argumente, and nothing can be more ridiculous, more degrading and insulting than this. I understand that some English papers have openly remarked that Indian artists have not protested or repudiated in any way this deplorable scheme of the Academy. This I consider, is adding insult to injury. India and its artists have reprehended this scheme from the very start.

There is nothing to prevent the Academy from holding an exhibition of this nature, but let them call the show an Exhibition of Indian Art Collections and not an Exhibition of the Art of Greater India, announcing at the same time their intention to hold an exhibition which will represent Indian Art in its entirety, in contrast with their present scheme which is comparable in fact to "an exhibition of Greek Art drawn from the outer provinces of the Roman Empire". Without this I am afraid the show is bound to be disastrous and will militate against all possible chances of a true and proper exhibition of Indian Art if the Academy wishes to have one at all in the near future.

The clouds of war are fast gathering on the European horizon and the situation being very critical I wonder if the proposed exhibition will be held at all. The failure to hold this show on this account is certainly not our victory. War while destroying everything will not spare Art on any account, and I earnestly hope that an early solution will be found for peaceful settlement. Our success will lie in being able to convince the organisers how miserably they have failed to understand India and its Art and the extent to which Indian artists have been humiliated in planning a scheme that will in no way represent India's Art on its rational and integral basis.

I therefore, make an earnest appeal to all the artists in Bombay to hold a meeting as early as possible and send a protest resolution to the organisers of this wonderful scheme of the so-called Great Indian Art Exhibition at the Royal Academy, London.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. RAO.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Control Profiteering

T. C. S. R. appeals to Government to control the profiteering that is at present going on in the various markets and especially to fix the prices of foodstuffs.

Asthma Remedy

The Manager, Rehwa Raj, Bahraich, writes that arrangements are being made to distribute the famous asthma remedy of the Raja Saheb of Rehwa at Barnapur (8 miles from Bahraich Railway Station, B.N.W.R.) on Saradpurnima which falls on the 27th of October. The medicine cannot be sent by post.

Indore And Congress Reel

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the "Bombay Chronicle" (Dak Edition) dated 30th August 1939, you have published a letter from Mr. N. M. Karandikar (Member, A.I.C.C., Indore) on the above subject in which the writer asserts that the "District Magistrate, Indore, objected to its display on the very first day" and that consequently the reel was not shown even for a day in the Shree Krishna Cinema. I enclose, in original, a letter which I have received from the Managing Proprietor of the Shree Krishna Cinema from which you will see that no ban was placed by the District Magistrate for the topical being shown at the theatre.

The Managing Proprietor of the Shree Krishna Cinema further explains why the news reel was not shown at his theatre. The reason given by him is that the main programme (Tulsidas) "did not allow the addition of a side programme so as to finish it within the time limit" and that the reel would be screened at a later date. This explanation should set at rest the mischievous suggestion that the State authorities are responsible for the news reel of the Congress not being shown at Indore.

I trust that, in fairness to your readers who have been misinformed as to the real position, and in vindication of the State authorities who have been maligned, you will publish this letter.—Yours etc.,

C. S. R. RAO.
Publicity Officer, Indore.
INDORE Sept. 1.

The Publicity Officer, Holkar State Indore.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to our telephonic conversation regarding the topical of Babu Rajendra Prasad's Arrival in Bombay, I beg to inform you that license was issued by the District Magistrate but on the 4th Aug. we received a memorandum from the Court asking us to inform them when the said topical arrived. The authorities saw the reel the next day in the 1st show when they declared verbally that there was no objection to the topical being shown.

However, as the original date had already passed and the length of the main programme, viz., Sant Tulsidas did not allow the addition of a side programme so as to finish it within the time limit, we returned the reel with the idea that it could be screened later at a suitable date.

Yours faithfully,
N. B. ADSULE,
Managing Proprietor.

Late Mr. Tairsee

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A Bhatia, a Hindu, an Indian, who were you Mr. Tairsee? Have you left any answer to this question? Or can any one answer this question? Half the sorrow of people in distress disappeared by mere contact with him or very often their gloom was turned into joy. Such was the man. He could deal and receive blows in a sporting spirit.

Bhatias remember with gratitude the help he rendered to Bhatia Bal Mandir and Bhatia Stree Udhyogalaya the Hindus remember with gratitude the help he rendered to them during the distressing days of influenza and Bombay communal riots and the Indians remember his various activities in connection with causes of national uplift in British India and Indian States.

Only a few months ago at the opening ceremony of Seth Keshavji Karsandas Bhatia Industrial Home, he expressed his appreciation of the orthodox section of the Halai Bhatia Mahajan who, alone he said were rendering best services to the community.

On a call from Bhatias or Hindus or Indians he was ready with his quota of help. It will not be easy to fill the gap created by this death. He had a wonderful style of expression also. A man of courage, he remained dauntless even in espousing unpopular causes. May his soul rest in peace.—Yours, etc.,

LAXMIDAS LALJI SARAYA.

India And Burma

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—While party strife and individual rivalry are raging strong in the country, creating bitterness and disunion and distracting the public mind, the far visioned policy of furthering and strengthening imperial interests is quietly being pursued. It was presumably in anticipation of a quicker growth of political consciousness in India that Burma was always sought to be kept out of Indian influence as much as possible and the once proposed Indo-Burma railway connection was not undertaken. On the eve of India's coming under the present reformed constitution, under which some power went under popular control, Burma was formally separated out of India. To safeguard against the possibility of Indian political influence and commercial enterprise continuing in Burma, a high postal rate wall was also raised between the two countries, so that correspondence between them was automatically discouraged. Now to keep out industrial competition India has been declared a "foreign" country to Burma for customs purposes, and special import duty has been placed on Indian sugar, salt and cigarettes.

If the separation of Burma did not cause much effective stir in the Indian political world, and if the unwarranted raising of the inter-postal rates between India and Burma did not provoke serious thinking in Indian leaders in spite of my drawing their attention to the implications of such raising by means of an article in the "Modern Review" of May 1937, it can not be expected that this raising of tariff wall will cause anything more than some passing, casual comments in the country. Indian cigarette industry is slowly making a stand against powerful and strongly backed English competition, and it has been creating a market in Burma too. That is to be stopped by this customs barrier. So in the case of Indian sugar and salt also.

The above tariff policy will, no doubt, be justified by that hollow plea "Burma for Burmans" or "Burmese industry needs protection". But if that consideration had really been behind this policy of imposition of added duty on Indian imports, rates on articles from Britain and other countries should have been at least proportionately enhanced. For, if it be true that Burmese native manufacture of cigarettes, sugar or salt is not possible or cannot thrive without tariff protection from India, it must be doubly true that it cannot exist unless the very strong and penetrating English competition be effectively stopped. But has that been done? England's claim to Imperial Preference may well be put forth in defence; but cannot India also put forth a claim to preferential treatment on stronger and more justifiable grounds, having, as she has done, materially, financially as well as militarily contributed much to the development of Burma, and having not exploited her to her own advantage?

There are other considerations also, which I would urge on all those, who may be interested in developing and maintaining sisterly relationship between India and Burma. From the point of view of physical geography, culture, racial religion and old traditions Burma is an integral part of India. It was from and through Burma that ancient Indian culture had spread to the Far East, covering Siam, Indo-China, Malay Archipelago, etc. To that culture Burma's contribution was not insignificant. Burma, the eastern limb of composite India, has to play a similar part in future also. The cultural greatness, political integrity, and economic welfare of either parts of India as a whole lie in the sympathetic and appreciative identification of each other's all round interests, and not in their separation. Separation can only entail weakness, which will encourage aggressive exploitation by foreign adventurers. It is, therefore, of great importance that before the present imperial policy of separation has been layed out to finish all well-wishers of India and Burma should wake up to the dangerous potentialities of that policy.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. GANGULY.

(Continued from column 7.)

silver to Rs. 43.17 lakhs as against Rs. 5.06 lakhs in July, 1938.

The total value of exports of Indian produce and manufacture amounted to Rs. 3.54 crores showing an increase of Rs. 1.18 crores over the figures for July, 1938. Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 3.05 crores as against Rs. 2.45 crores and those of silver to Rs. 16,000 as against Rs. 10,000 in July, 1938.—United Press.

CONGRESSMEN CONVICTED

Two Months And Fine For Mysore Organisation Chief

BANGALORE, Sept. 5.

The District Magistrate, Tumkur, sentenced the acting President of the Mysore Congress and another Congressman to two months simple imprisonment and two hundred rupees fine in default to one month's simple imprisonment. Seven others were fined one hundred rupees each in default to one month's simple imprisonment for disobedience of an order under Section 39 Mysore Police Regulation banning processions and meetings.—A. P.

VICTIMS OF TIGERS IN JAIPUR

More Admitted To Hospital

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, Sept. 4.

Victims of tiger mauling pour into the local hospital in an incessant stream. It is only a few days back that one Mahadev who was wounded by a tiger has been discharged cured from the hospital and now two more persons have come to take his place. One is Ghasi of Digola Jamwa Ramgarh who has been admitted on the 30th last with severe injuries on his head and shoulder. His condition is reported to be serious. The other victim is Bhonra Mina of Akera who was mauled while grazing cattle. He was admitted on the 31st.

Nirgrantha Pravachana Week

(From A Correspondent.)

UDAIPUR, (By Mail.)

From 12th September to 18th September 1939 Jain-Divakar Prasidha-Vakta Pandit Muni Shree Chauthmaljee Maharaj will speak on "Nirgrantha Pravachana".

The week will be celebrated in a fitting manner. The last date of the week will fall on the day of completion of the observance of 53 days' fast by Tapasvi Nemichandjee Maharaj.

No Fear Of Famine In Baria

(From A Correspondent.)

DEVGAD BARIA, Sept. 4.

Dewan Bahadur Motilal Parekh, Dewan of Baria State, who proceeded to Europe last month on a world tour was recalled by His Highness in view of the grave situation caused by continued drought in the State.

Information is now received that he is returning to India.

In the meantime there has been good rain which has dispelled the fear of a famine.

Rajgarh State

The Dewan and President, State Council, Rajgarh writes:—

Please refer to the news regarding this State published in your paper of the 11th instant. I wish to inform you that the news as published is absolutely false. The facts which appear to have been distorted by your correspondent in this article are as under:—

1. Ram Narayan Misra a revolutionary suspect of the U.P. was prosecuted in June last under Sec. 109 Cr. P.C. (for having no apparent means of livelihood) and was released as soon as he executed a personal bond for good behaviour.

2. Ramjidas Kasera of Biaora, wanted in a case filed by a private merchant under Section 500 I.P.C., was absconding to evade a warrant and a proclamation was issued under Sec. 87 Cr. P.C. On the 31st July 1939, he appeared before the court when he was arrested, he has since been released on bail.

3. Banwarilal, a Jail warder, was prosecuted under Sec. 409 I.P.C. in connection with some ammunition.

4. Kanhiyalal Vaid came to Biaora on 31st July with Ramjidas Kasera, and returned after an hour or so. No 'public' went to interview him as described in the article, nor had the police to disperse any gathering. The peasants, who live in the villages far away from Biaora, are too busy at this time with their agricultural operations to come out to interview the agitators like Mr. Vaid whom they do not know. This is an entirely false news invented probably to show his importance and justify his tours.

5. The allegation regarding the repression of the so-called Prajamandal is entirely baseless. The statement is too vague to require any further comments.

Britain's Mistakes In Colonial Development

Ramsay Muir Urges Complete Reorganisation Of Administration

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Complete reorganisation of colonial administration and the establishment of an international authority to control colonies on a broader and more humanitarian basis were advocated at the Liberal Summer School at Cambridge, yesterday by Mr. Ramsay Muir.

Mr. Muir, who has devoted considerable study to the problem, maintained that for all Britain's mistakes in colonial development, she could claim, on the whole, to have laid down the foundations of law and self-government for backward and primitive peoples all over the world.

"GET RID OF POWER POLITICS."

"The real motive behind Germany's demand for colonies," he said, "is the belief that colonies are proof of the standing of a Power in the world. Her motive is prestige, and perhaps, with her unlimited ambitions, she wants useful bases for the future development of a still larger empire.

"That motive of Power politics has actuated all countries in the past. We want to get rid of it, and a policy which merely tries to satisfy it where it is most exorbitant and insatiable is not a policy which promises us any success. I suggest that consideration of the colonial question from the point of view of Power politics is a misleading way of approach."

All possessors of non-self-governing colonies should resign their absolute sovereignty over these colonies to a common international authority.

In future, these territories should be administered as mandates for the common international authority, under supervision and terms of agreement imposed by the supreme authority.

All contracts and concessions in the colonies would be open to all on equal terms.

SAFEGUARDS FOR THE NATIVES.

Most important of all, there would be full and adequate safeguards for the rights of the native population, and there would be a definite obligation to train them to take a larger share in the management of their own affairs until, ultimately, they would be equipped and ready for self-government.

They would also have to make sure that the native populations were safeguarded against exploitation for the purpose of power politics.

Mr. Muir said that the League of Nations was the right organ to act as international authority. He declared, too, that it would be better, under the control of the authority, to leave the actual administration of the colonies in the hands of the nations which controlled them now, as they were equipped traditionally and by experience to administer them and to understand the different cultural, constitutional and legal needs of the native races.

STABILISATION OF WEALTH.

A suggestion that, before the year is out, there should be a grand inquest into the financial policy of the country was made by Mr. Geoffrey Crowther, Editor of the "Economist," speaking on "The Mobilisation of Wealth."

Mr. Crowther said that, in his opinion, we were already over doing borrowing.

"We are merely drifting into a policy of following the line of least resistance," he said. "There should be a demand that the basis of financial policy should be thoroughly discussed and the truth which is necessarily unpleasant should be faced squarely and frankly."

The great advantage of this country, however, was that, in our national income, we had a greater margin to play with than other countries. He estimated that we could increase our output by a supreme effort, so that our national income would be £6,000,000,000.

EXCESS INCOME DUTY URGED.

He estimated that, of that income, about half would be needed to meet the cost of the war.

There was a lot of talk of a capital levy to meet the need. Though this might be a useful device, it was confusing because what they wanted during a war was an income levy. After the war a capital levy might be right.

Another way of meeting the situation was by printing money, but they had too much of that in the last war, and it would be well to have as little of it as possible in the next.

Mr. Crowther added that people had to face the fact that there was no way of financing a war that did not involve sacrifice, and he believed that, in the last resort, it would have to be done by direct taxation.

All sorts of fancy taxes had been suggested. One that leapt to everybody's mind was Excess Profits Duty.

"I would go further and would suggest an Excess Income Duty. Anyone who enjoys a larger income in war-time should pay a higher tax on his increase."

Income tax, it was clear, would have to go up. There was a belief that, because income tax was not raised beyond 6s. in the £ in the last war, that that was the limit. He saw no reason why income tax should not be raised much above 6s. in the £, however unpalatable that might be.

FATE OF ADJOURNMENT IN CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 16.)

decisions in the Chatfield report were matters of the kind on which the Executive Government should take the responsibility themselves, he declared. They were not matters which could be placed before the Legislature.

The British Government undertook the responsibility of providing for the cost of modernising the Indian Army, because Indian resources were not equal to the demand. But the British Government had undertaken that responsibility without consulting Parliament.

Sir Raza Ali interrupting: The British Government is a responsible Government. The Indian Government is not.

Sir Zafrullah suggested that was not a new discovery. That was the constitutional basis on which members were dealing with the Government all through.

Mr. A. C. Datta declared that the complaint was that on questions of Defence of their own country, Indians were not consulted. If the decisions arrived at were so favourable to India as was sought to be made out, what was the difficulty in placing them before the House?

IRRECONCILABLE STATEMENTS

Sardar Sant Singh sought elucidation of two apparently irreconcilable statements made in the Committee's report, firstly, that if Indian troops were employed beyond India's borders in the Defence of India, then India would bear the ordinary cost, and secondly that troops would not be employed outside India at the cost of Indian revenues. As regards the sum to be granted by the British Government, he asked how it was proposed to be spent. Would it be spent in order to relieve unemployment in British industries and in purchasing obsolete war material from Britain?

DEFENCE SECRETARY'S SYMPATHY.

Mr. Ogilvie, Defence Secretary, observed it was rather difficult to criticise a gift such as the one given by the British Government and he sympathised with the supporters of the motion who found themselves in difficulties. "We are now at war and in order to assist us to play whatever part we may have to play, we have received this large measure of help."

Replying to Sardar Sant Singh, Mr. Ogilvie explained that in accordance with the decisions of the report, India's liabilities for external defence had been limited to the smallest extent possible. India's commitments with regard to troops that might be called up to maintain India's outer bastions had been limited to about one-tenth of the forces she maintained. If forces in excess of this percentage were required to be used for external defence, she should not be called upon to pay for it.

ZAFAR ALI'S PROTEST.

Maulana Zafar Ali declared that Muslims were not indifferent to the results of the war that had started. Turkey which was looked upon, as the head of the confederacy of Muslim Nations was on Britain's side. But he complained that Indians were looked upon as goods and chattel and not 'as human beings' where Defence matters were concerned.

As it was 1/30 p.m. the hour at which the House had agreed to terminate the debate, and as the mover did not want a division, the motion was talked out.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S FOREIGN TRADE LOOKS UP

SIMLA, Sept. 3

The total value of the foreign trade of Bombay for the month of July, 1939, amounted to Rs. 12.16 crores showing a rise of Rs. 2.61 crores over the figures for the same month of the previous year. This rise was due to larger imports and exports of both merchandise and treasure.

The total value of the imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 4.39 crores showing an increase of Rs. 13.33 lakhs over the figures for July, 1938. Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 12.18 lakhs as against Rs. 5.34 lakhs and those of

(Continued in column 4.)

'Athenia' Tragedy Echo In House Of Lords

Stanhope Refutes Suggestion Of Mine-Laying By Britain: Survivors' Story Of Ordeal In Sea

LONDON, Sept. 5.

In the House of Lords, Lord Stanhope replying to questions on the "Athenia" torpedoing, said that it was impossible to estimate the number of casualties, until various ships had landed the survivors in different ports. Some were returning to this country, and some were going to the United States.

Lord Stanhope added "According to reliable witnesses, a submarine fired a torpedo without warning, and then broke the surface; so there is no question whatever regarding the cause of the sinking.

"The Admiralty is anxious to await the return of the Captain, so as to be quite certain of the facts before making a statement, but there are rumours that shots were fired."

Replying to Lord Strabolgi, Lord Stanhope said that Lord Strabolgi was quite correct in suggesting that that part of the sea was too deep for minelaying "and besides in any case, it would have been absurd to place mines there at all. We in this country are anxious to keep the trade routes going, and therefore to place mines in that area would be entirely contrary to the whole policy not only of the Admiralty, but of the Government. Therefore the mere suggestion that a mine was laid by this country is obviously ridiculous and absurd." —Reuter.

SURVIVORS' STORY OF ORDEAL

A pathetic spectacle was presented by the survivors, when the first of "Athenia" rescue ships arrived off Greenock this morning. Many had their arms in slings. Many women were hatless. Survivors first request was for newspapers.

TORPEDO FIRED WITHOUT WARNING

The members of "Athenia's" crew arriving at Greenhock stated that "Athenia" took a list and eventually settled down stern first. Some survivors were in the boats for eleven hours before they were picked up.

A steward stated that he saw one boat with 70 passengers fall from Davits from about 30 feet into the water. Most of the occupants were women and children and a majority were injured.

Members of the crew emphasised that the torpedo was fired without any warning, and the submarine only surfaced after the explosion.

SCANTILY DRESSED SURVIVORS

Most of the survivors were scantily dressed. After the first explosion, the submarine surfaced a hundred yards off. The ship's lifeboats were all lowered, but one containing 52 women had the bottom knocked out by the propellor of a rescuing ship and only seven or eight survived.

Another member of the crew stated that he saw the submarine after the torpedo was fired.

ESTIMATE OF CASUALTIES

Many dramatic stories are told by the "Athenia" survivors. Many of the passengers and the crew were killed by the explosion. In the second saloon where passengers were dining, the ceiling crumpled to the waterline.

A young Jewish couple saw their two young sons drown, when their open boat capsized. The women passengers worked with the men for many hours at the oars, the lifeboats being crammed to the danger point, many filling with water and passengers sitting therein waist-deep. There was a heavy swell and bright moonlight.

One young woman was pulled from the water. She sat quietly for a moment and then plunged overboard screaming "my baby." It is clear from the survivors' stories that a torpedo exploded abaft the engine room. A Glasgow member of the crew estimated that twenty-five per cent of the American passengers were killed by the explosion.

He added, "There were many children aboard and there were heart-rending scenes as the children rushed about helplessly calling for their parents. I saw one small girl, who had lost both her father and mother. Another Glasgow member of the crew said that there was a great cloud of smoke after the torpedo struck the ship but soon afterwards a submarine came to the surface and before we knew where we were, the submarine had turned the gun on us and had fired two shells."

Robert Gillan, one of the passengers said that there was no doubt that the "Athenia" was shelled as well as torpedoed. Gillan declares that he saw one girl lying dead in a deck chair with her face cut in two, obviously by a shell splinter.—Reuter.

Buy Khadi

(From A Special Correspondent)

(From A Special Correspondent).

The year 1938 was one of all-round progress in the activities of the All-India Spinners' Association. The aggregate production of Khadi through the branches of the Association and through certified organizations went up from 72.8 lakhs square yards to 125.5 lakhs square yards; while in value the production increased from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 55 lakhs. The number of villages served by the work of the A. I. S. A. increased from 10,280 to 13,265, and there was an increase of over a lakh in the number of registered spinners. A corresponding rise took place in the number of weavers and other artisans who derived support from the work of the Association. A notable advance was registered in the movement initiated in 1935 for raising the wages of the spinners. The Maharashtra Charkha Sangh has been able gradually to increase the scale of wages so as to enable competent spinners to earn six annas per day of eight hours work and with effort to secure even eight annas, which is the minimum aimed at by the Association. The adoption of this minimum represents a noteworthy change in the objective of the Association. Until this ideal was plabed before it by Mahatma Gandhi in 1935, the Association worked towards securing a reduction in the cost of production so that Khadi could be purchased by the millions. But in the pursuit of this aim, the interest of the producer who had to toil on a meagre wage was in danger of being overlooked. The policy since 1935 has been definitely to afford the producer a reasonable prospect of increasing his earnings.

* * * *

Progress in this direction, as the last annual report of the Association amply bears out, has not been a smooth one. In the first place, the efficiency of the individual worker has to be improved; and in the second, the advantage of technical research has to be put at the disposal of the industry. Improvements continue to be made in the spinning wheels and other implements. There have been similar improvements in the process and instruments of carding and slivering, and continuous research and investigation work is being carried on at the central workshop opened at Sabarmati with the aid of a subvention from the Government of Bombay. Along with this steps have been taken to provide systematic training in the technique of the industry to the workers of the Association whose duty it is to study scientifically the basis of the improvements adopted in tools and processes, and to popularize the new methods and implements among spinners and other artisans.

* * * *

In these and other directions, much valuable assistance has been received from the Congress Ministries in various provinces, particularly Bombay. But few Governments have patronized Khadi cloth for the requirements of their various departments, and the total volume of sales effected through the Provincial Governments, and the Local Boards and Municipalities is less even than a lakh of rupees. In Bombay, it is now nearly two years since a Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder to report on the policy to be pursued by Government in making their purchases, but no action appears to have been taken in the direction of placing orders with the A. I. S. A. It has to be recognized, that ultimately, the volume of sales will be determined not by this form of assistance but by the extent to which the population, as a whole, extend their preference for Khadi cloth. It is from this point of view, a matter for regret that while the production of Khadi increased by 73 per cent. during the year, sales rose scarcely by 20 per cent. the total sales during the year being of the value of Rs. 55 lakhs as compared with Rs. 45.3 lakhs in 1937. When the aggregate sales are examined in the light of the total demand for cloth in India it will be seen that they still constitute such a small fraction of the trade in cloth that the failure to record continuous progress cannot but give a set back to the advancement of the indigenous industry. Leaving apart all considerations of patriotism, sentiment and humanity such a set back will be a disaster in the great movement inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi to add to the income and thereby contribute to the welfare of the teeming millions of India's rural population. It is acknowledged [illegible] that there is no cottage industry, no subsidiary occupation so eminently suited to the requirement of our country as that of hand-spinning and hand-weaving. But it is obvious that this industry can thrive only if its products are patronised in increasing measure by the public. The figures of the sales of Khadi recorded by the A. I. S. A. in 1938 are a timely reminder to the public of their duty to the countryside. In the interests of true national economy, may one hope the reminder and the warning will not go unheeded?

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Re-opening On Thursday

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The Stock Exchange remained closed but inter-official dealings took place with prices mostly quoted around Thursday's closing levels, while gilt-edged securities were mostly at the fixed minimum or slightly higher.

London Gold and foreign exchange markets are now under Government control. All transactions in gold are under the jurisdiction of the Bank of England and based on the Bank's buying price which to-day was 168 shillings.

It is officially announced that the Stock Exchange is reopening on September 7.

Wall Street opened strong.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Extensive Business In Speculatives

CALCUTTA, September 5.

Jutes continued firm but prices still exhibited good deal of fluctuations. Coals displayed a very steady market and a large volume of business reported. Teas showed not much business. The speculative issues followed the same trend of excitement and fluctuations as they did yesterday, and a large and extensive business was put through in them. Government securities were weaker. The following are to-day's transactions up to 5 p.m.

Government Securities:—3 1/2 p.c. Government paper 87; three per cent. New Loan 1963|65 91 small lot; 4 p.c. loan 1960|70 98|8 small lot; 4 1/2 p.c. loan 1955|60 101 small lot; 5 p.c. loan 1945|55 103 small lot.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 95.

Cottons:—Dunbar 160 ex-div. Cawnpore textiles 4|3|-, Kesoram 6|3; New Victoria ordy. annas 15.

Coals:—Bengal 334; Bhalgora 4|4 Burra Dhemo 4|7; Bokaro and Ramgur 14|14; Burrakur 13|6; Churulia 1|12; Dhemo Main 12|14 C. Div.; Equitable 34|12; East Indian 23; Hurriladih 12|11; Mundulpoor 8|14; Pench Valley 34|6; Raneegunge 34; Nazira 9; New Beerbhoom 17|10; New Manbhoom 31 small odd lot; North Damuda 5|6; South Karanpura 4|14; Sendra 9|8; West Jamuria 31|8.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy. 11|4 small lot; Agarpara 16|12; Anglo-India 346 small lot; Auckland 182; Bally 197; Barnagore 141, Birla 18|4 small lot; Clive 26|4, Dalhousie 323; Gourepore 698; Howrah 55|8; Hukumchand 2|4, do. pref. 35 small lot; India 306 small lot; Kamarhatty 499; Kankinarrah 385; Khardha 333; Lawrence 385; Megna 24; National 23|4; New Central 302; Northbrook 34|8; Nuddea 45|8; Orient 192; Presidency 4; Rameshwara 7|4; Reliance 60|8; Standard 275; Standard pref. 116.

Minings:—Burma Corporation 7|4; Consolidated tin 6|12; Indian copper 2|14; Rhodesia copper 1|6, Tavoy tin 1|8.

Cement:—Dalmia cement ord. 11|10 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Alkali chemical pref. 111; Bengal Chemical ord. 332; Arthur Butler 9|12; Braithwaite 9|12; Burn and Co., ordy. 318; Britannia building and iron 8; British India Electric Cons. 6|12; Hukumchand Steel 6; do defd. 1|9; Indian Galvanizing 24|8; Indian iron and steel 34|1; Marshalls 2:—Saran Eng. 5; Steel Corpn 15|4, do. pref. 92|8; Balmer Lawrie 271|8 small lot; B. I. Corpn. ord. 3|12; Britannia biscuits 9|6 small lot; Dunlop rubber ord. 23; do. second pref. 103; Indian cables 11|10; 10|4; Ivan Jones 1|6, James Indian National Airways pref. Wright 5|12; MacFarlane and Co. (Defd.) 1|2; Rohtas Industries pref. 123 small lots; British-Burma Petroleum 5|2; Tide Water Oil 12; Bengal Paper ord. 80 small lot; Orient Paper 7|8; Titaghur Paper (A ordy.) 15|8; do. (B. ordy.) 15|4; Humayun property defd. 1|3; Midnapore Zemindary 60; Carew and Co. ord. 12; Champaran 15|2; Murree Brewery 10|4; New Savan 8.

Tea Shares:—Bateli 3|6; Duffiaughur 10|12; Jutlibari 15|8; Loobah 3|8; Patrakola pref. 13.—A.P.

NEW AIR MAIL RATES

Sequel To Restriction Of Empire Scheme

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

A Communique says:—

With immediate effect, the arrangement under which letters and postcards for the United Kingdom and other countries participating in the Empire Air Mail Scheme are forwarded by air as the normal means of transmission is discontinued and such articles will be despatched to their destinations by sea.

The rates of postage on letters and postcards for such countries are as follows:—

LETTERS:—For a weight not exceeding one ounce two and half annas. For every addition ounce or fraction thereof two annas.

POSTCARDS:—For a single post cards two annas.

MONEY ORDERS:—Intended for countries outside India will ordinarily be advised by surface route instead of by air. Money orders may, however, be advised by air on payment of the air surcharge of six annas per order. This does not apply to Burma and Ceylon, in respect of which the charge is one and half annas per order.

AIR MAIL.

Letters and postcards addressed to the United Kingdom and participating countries in the old Empire Air Mail Scheme will be accepted for transmission by air on payment of the following inclusive rate of air fee and postage:—

Letters for every half ounce or portion thereof fourteen annas. Postcards six annas per postcard.

The above rates have been fixed with a view to restrict the weight of mails to be conveyed by air.

A special air mail label should be affixed to the top left hand corner of each article of the address side. Surcharged air mail articles can be registered on payment of an additional fee of three annas per article. Insurance will not be available.

The rates of air mail fee on letters, packets and postcards for all other countries for which air fees are now prescribed will be increased by 12 annas for letters and 4 annas for postcards.

Inland air fees and the air fee for letters and postcards to Burma and Ceylon remain unchanged.

INVITEES TO HINDU MAHASABHA MEETING

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Mr. Vinayakrao D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has sent a telegram requesting Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee and other Hindu Mahasabha leaders of Bengal to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to be held in Bombay on September 10, specially to discuss the situation created by the outbreak of war and to place the viewpoints of Bengal Hindus before the meeting.—United Press.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Sept. 4.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton	16	11	6
Punjab Jan.	14	6	6
Desi America Tone:—Steady.	19	14	0
Wheat Sept.	24	13	0
November	25	11	0
Jan.	26	7	0
July	26	8	6
Tone:—Sellers.			
Gram Sept.	30	10	3
November	30	15	0
January	31	3	6
July	27	3	6
Toria September	37	5	0
November	38	0	0
February	37	2	0
Cottonseeds Sept.	27	0	0
January	20	8	0

HAPUR MARKET

Hapur, Sept. 4.

Wheat ready	2	14	9
Bhadwa	2	14	9
Mangsir	2	15	2

Stock 626.

Gram 3-2-9; 3-2-3; 3-3 Stock 189.

Barley 2-5-10; 2-5-9; 2-6 Stock 31.

Peas 2-8-4; 2-8-3; 2-8-7; Stock 41.

Arhar 2-14-3; 2-14-3; 2-15 Stock 52

Cottonseed 2-8-6

Maize 2-8

Nagrana 0-3-6; 0-6-3

Tone: Firm political situation deteriorating.

CLOSING OF SHARE MARKET

The Finance Department, Bombay Government has issued the following order:—

No. 2902-D.—Whereas the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association has reported that, in virtue of the powers vested in him under the proviso to rule 90 (a) (6) (iii) of the Rules of that Association, he has closed the market in Government securities and that the Board of that Association has confirmed his action under the said proviso, and whereas the Government of Bombay is satisfied that the closing of the market in Government securities is essential in public interest;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers under rule 90 (a) (6) (i), the Government of Bombay is pleased to signify its consent to the closing of the said security market up to and inclusive of 12th September 1939.

Jute Supplies And Price Control

An order providing for the taking over of the control of supplies and prices of jute by the Ministry of Supply is published to-night.

It provides, firstly, that direct returns shall be made of stocks of jute, raw and waste, jute cuttings, jute yarns and twists, jute piecegoods and new and second-hand sacks and bags of jute.

Secondly it prohibits for the time being all dealings in, purchase, sale, delivery and use of jute, raw and waste, cuttings, yarns and twists except for the purpose of fulfilling Government contracts and written contracts already in existence, subject to the proviso that weekly production of carpet yarns, single and twists will be permitted subject to the maximum not exceeding fifty per cent of average weekly production during the month preceding. Sept. 3.

Thirdly the order fixes maximum prices for sale of jute, raw and waste. Attention is drawn to the fact that the export of jute, raw and waste, cuttings, yarns, twist, piecegoods, sacks and bags of jute is being prohibited except under licence.

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 5.

(From The Pepper and Ginger Merchants Association Ltd.)

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	103	0	0
Pepper ready Calicut per candy	102	0	0
Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15th per candy	98	0	0
Pepper Asho Sud 15th per candy	98	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	101	0	0
Pepper ready Lampong in Bond per cwt	13	8	0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.	17	0	0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	20	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt.	20	0	0

GOLD EXPORTS AND IMPORTS UNDER LICENCE

Foreign Exchange Regulation: Reserve Banks Explanatory Memorandum

The Reserve Bank of India has issued the following explanatory memorandum for the public under Defence of India Ordinance:—

Purchases and sales of sterling are not restricted, but "forward" facilities will be obtainable only for genuine trade purposes.

Purchases of other foreign currencies by the public are subject to strict control, but such foreign exchange will be obtainable for genuine trade purposes, for petty personal remittances and for travelling as indicated below.

All dealings in Foreign Currencies (including sterling) must be made through authorised dealers in Foreign Exchange. The public should continue to deal direct with their usual bankers.

PERSONS RESIDENT IN INDIA WISHING

(1) to purchase or sell sterling should apply to their bankers in the usual way;

(2) to sell foreign currencies other than sterling should apply to their bankers in the usual way.

(3) to purchase foreign currencies other than sterling should make application to their bankers on the appropriate form as follows:—

	Use Form
(a) for paying for imports	A.1
(b) for travelling abroad	A.2
(c) for other genuine trade purposes	A.3
(d) for petty private remittances (upto a limit of the equivalent of Rs. 2,000)	A.4
(e) for remittance of savings and other purposes not specified above	A.5

Notes: (1) Applications in Forms A.1, A.2, A.3, and A.4 will normally be granted on compliance with the formalities indicated in the Forms. Applications in Form A.5 will, in all cases, be referred by the authorised dealer to the Reserve Bank of India for sanction. Large transfers of a capital nature will not normally be permitted.

(2) Post offices will continue to transact a limited business in money orders for transmission abroad on conditions ascertainable from such offices.

(3) When sterling is purchased with the object of remitting the proceeds later into some other currency the purchaser should obtain a certificate in Form A.6 from an authorised dealer for surrender to the Exchange control authorities in the United Kingdom. The supply of Foreign Exchange against sterling is, however, entirely a matter for the United Kingdom authorities, and the certificate in Form A.6 does not confer any right to obtain Foreign Exchange in the United Kingdom.

GOLD.

Purchases and sales of gold in British India may continue to be made freely. Imports and exports of gold may only be made under licence obtained by an authorised dealer in gold.

Persons desiring to import or export gold must apply to the nearest Banking Office of the Reserve Bank of India (Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi or Madras) for registration as authorised dealers in gold. They will be supplied with a copy of the Memorandum to Authorised Dealers in Gold explaining the procedure.

Licences for imports and exports of gold from or to the United Kingdom will be granted freely to authorised dealers in gold.

Licences for import or export of gold from or to other non-hostile countries will be subject to such conditions as may be imposed in each case.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Stocks small Jobbers withdrawing from market. Short covering in small market raised prices.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON 38 POINTS UP

U. S. Steel Opens Firm

COTTON EXCHANGE.

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	8.37
To-day's opening	8.78
Difference	+.41
To-day's closing	8.75
Difference	+38

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	5.95
To-day's opening	6.20
Difference	+25
To-day's closing	6.20
Difference	+25

Broach A/M Expectation ..... Rs. 190-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 5.

New York cotton opened with October at 8.78 i.e. 41 points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables which induced covering operations and trade buying.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Sept. 5.

The local cotton market was officially closed but the private opening rate was around Rs. 186-8. The price after giving up to Rs. 197 receded a little and closed at Rs. 192-8.

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

American October (5.90)	6.15
American December (5.81)	6.10
Giza October (7.60)	7.94
Giza December (7.56)	7.94

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Closing Night Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Wheat September	3	7	0
Wheat January	3	12	6
Wheat May	3	12	3
Linseed September	5	9	3
Wheat May	5	15	6

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Sept. 5.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay Bears covered. Offerings small. Market uncertain.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 5.

Spot	(19 3/4d) 20 5/8d+7/8
Forward	(19 9/16d) 20 7/16d+7/8

EXCHANGE.

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	not received
To-day's opening	not received
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.06 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	not received
To-day's opening	not received
To-day's closing	not received

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Sept. 5.

Previous closing	not received
To-day's opening	not received
To-day's closing	not received

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Sept. 5.

Commodities and metals will remain closed until further notice.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 5.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar officially fixed at 4.02/4.0s and franc at 174/175.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32 nominal sellers) unquoted

Paris on Bombay (13.103) unquoted

New York on Bombay (31.75) unquoted.

Berlin on Milan (0.80 3/8) unquoted.

London on Milan (81.00) unquoted

London on Shanghai (unquoted) unquoted

London on Kobe (1-2) unquoted.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 5.

The following are the opening rates: General Motors (doi 46 1/4) doi 49 3/8 Anaconda Copper Mining (doi 29 1/2) doi 37 3/4

U S Common New Stock (doi 54 3/4) doi 62

U S Steel Preference (doi 108) doi 112 3/4

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 5.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.52/8.51) 9.00/8.78

December (8.37/8.36) 8.79/8.64

March (8.06/8.06) 8.57/8.56

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Monday, the 4th September 1939. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,74,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-5-0 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-4-9 allotted approximately 95 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,50,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 2-12-11 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore and fifty lacs of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 12th September 1939. Successful tenders should make payment on Friday, the 15th September 1939. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 1st September 1939, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,25,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediate will be sold from 8th September 1939 to 9th September 1939 at Rs. 99-5-0 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. Sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).

Reserve Bank Of India

Owing to the holidays the weekly accounts of the Reserve Bank of India will be published this week on Saturday, 9th September, 1939.

Note:—This communique is not being issued at other centres.

PRICES RISE IN RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 5.

Yesterday there were great fluctuations here in commodities. Sugar rose from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per maund. Groundnut oil enhanced 10 annas per maund. Cloth, medicines and other imports have generally risen 50 per cent and even at this rate stockists are withholding sales. Telephonic communications with Bombay could be had only after eight hours of waiting. There is a rush at the telegraph off

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1939

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DANGEROUS LUNATIC WHO ACTS WITH SPURIOUS APPEALS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON: September 4.

Britain accepted the Nazi challenge in right earnest. Every citizen is determined to wipe out Hitler and all that he stands for. Of course British Fascists under the leadership of Sir Oswald Mosley, are now out of the picture. His sister-in-law, Unity Mitford, is now in Germany and finds it difficult to return to London.

Londoners passed their first night of war without giving a moment's thought to Herr Hitler's bombers and before going to bed they sang new patriotic songs with which the War Office is now being inundated. As I cable this message, I hear the people singing in the streets:

"KEEP YOUR CHIN UP.
"SON OF A GUN."

The people have already won the war of nerves and are now proceeding to hunt Herr Hitler to his doom to save civilisation from destruction.

To-day's "Daily Mirror" under the heading, "WANTED for MURDER, FOR KIDNAPPING, FOR THEFT, FOR ARSON" names Adolf Hitler alias Adolf Schicklegruber, Adolf Hitler or Hidler as the WANTED MAN. Describing Herr Hitler the "Daily Mirror" says:

"He is suffering from acute monomania with periodic fits of melancholia. He frequently bursts into tears when crossed. He is dangerous. The indictment includes murder over thousand Germans in night blood-bath of June 1934 and murder of countless political opponents. "Now urgently wanted for homicide against citizens of the British Empire, Hitler the Gunman who shoots to kill, acts first and then talks, is also wanted for kidnapping Dr. Schuschnigg, Niemoller, for attempting to kidnap Dr. Benes. He is further wanted for larceny of eighty millions of Czech gold in March 1939; wanted for armed robbery of the material resources of Czechoslovakia; wanted for stealing Memel land; wanted for robbing mankind of the peace and humanity.

"This dangerous lunatic masks his raids by spurious appeals to honour, patriotism and duty. He is wanted as an incendiary who started the Reichstag fire on the night of February 27, 1933. This crime was the key point and starting signal for a series of outrages and brutalities that are unsurpassed in the records of criminal degenerates. This ganaster, surrounded by Hoodlums and other thugs, is a natural killer and REWARD FOR HIS APPREHENSION, DEAD OR ALIVE, is PEACE MANKIND."

Even communists want to win the war. They say that till now Hitler has had an easy time and now it is the business of the enemies of fascism to take grip on things in Britain and fight this war to victory on every front. They are greatly pleased at Mr. Chamberlain's statement in Parliament unless Nazism is destroyed there cannot be peace in the world. They are convinced that Russian military aid or supply of munitions and war 'planes will never be given to Germany.

ITALIAN SHIP IN SINGAPORE

(From Our Correspondent.)

SINGAPORE, Sept. 4.

The ship "Conte Biancamano" arrived here to-day.

India bound passengers are being transferred to another ship. All are hale.

MRS. KAMALADEVI FINDS ENGLAND DULL

MADRAS Sept. 2.

News arrives from Lapland that after a strenuous fortnight in London, Mrs Kamaladevi is braving the Arctic Seas. There she has been trying to get into direct contact with the people, organisations and movements.

Compared with England where the atmosphere is one of supreme unconcern, Scandinavia, she says, is a great education. It has Socialist Governments in Denmark Sweden and Norway. Their working-class is the most educated in the world. The workmen in the factories get 4 to £5 a week. It is infinitely superior in every way to England and France. The aristocracy in Scandinavia is crippled completely and the class divisions are not rigid. Co-operative business is well developed.

Indians, Mrs. Kamaladevi thinks, should visit these places instead of visiting decadent countries of Western Europe. Having received enthusiastic receptions all over these places, she was invited to give a radio broadcast from Norway.

England with which she renewed an old acquaintance, she describes as a really hopeless country. Its middle-class is incorrigibly ignorant politically and its working-class is no better. Its ignorance is its doom. India is, as always completely ignored by the Press; and the rest of Europe, she feels, knows nothing about us except everything unflattering as has been circulated by the Britisher.

Mrs Kamaladevi returns to England by the end of August wherefrom she goes in autumn on a lecture tour through the United States of America.—United Press.

Ban On Sahajanand Resented

Resolution At Bihar Kisan Sabha Meeting

PATNA: Sept. 4.

An emergent meeting of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Council was held at the residence of Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati presiding, when it was decided to hold a Provincial Kisan Workers' Conference here on Sept. 16 and 17 with a view to taking stock of the grave international situation and chalk out the future line of action. It was further decided to hold a special session of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha on October 8.

A resolution was adopted expressing resentment at the disciplinary action taken against Swami Sahajanand, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, and others.

The Council of Action of the Bihar Socialist Party which also met here, Mr. Phulan Prasad Varma presiding, described the emergency created by the war situation

The disciplinary action taken against Swami Sahajanand and his colleagues was also considered and there was a general opinion that the step taken by the Provincial Congress Committee was wrong and in pursuit of factional interest.—United Press.

Frontier Secretariat Back At Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Sept. 4.

In view of the war situation, the Civil Secretariat office at Nathiagali (hill station) is moving to Peshawar immediately. Mr. A. D. E. Dundas, the Chief Secretary, arrived here this evening after closing the Nathiagali office.

The Governor's staff and office are also moving down, it is learned, but His Excellency is not likely to return now from Nathiagali, where he generally stays until the early part of October every year.

Sir Arthur Parsons, who is at present in Waziristan, is likely to curtail his tour and arrive here shortly. Armed military soldiers are guarding the head telegraph office here.—United Press.

Frontier Premier For Bannu

PESHAWAR, Sept. 4.

The Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier, left for Bannu this morning in connection with the work of rounding up bad characters and supervise the arrangements made there to cope with air-raids.—United Press.

Emancipate Your Country

Bose's Appeal To Madras Students

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

A stirring call to the youths of India to emancipate their minds from political, economic and social shackles and break through religious and social barriers, and to think in terms of free India was made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, addressing a huge gathering of the students of Madras at Royapettah, last evening.

Mr. Subhas Bose said: "Emancipation of the people's minds is the basis of nationalism. Complete emancipation of the minds of all kinds of barriers is a prime factor towards the building up of nationalism. Men and women, if they think always in terms of the province or community or creed, we can't achieve freedom; these barriers should be broken down."

Proceeding Mr. Bose pointed out how the new Government of India Act had accentuated these barriers to a great extent by the introduction of separate electorates and the like, and urged that in view of this, great efforts had to be put towards breaking through these shackles.

Referring to the international situation Mr Bose reiterated his plea that the public should force the hands of the Congress to implement the Haripura Congress resolution on war. He deplored the resolution on war recently adopted by the Congress Working Committee and characterised it as "disappointing."—United Press.

Nariman's Brother's Advice To Subhas

Mr. Kaikobad F. Nariman, brother of the well-known political leader has addressed the following letter to Mr. Subhas Bose:—

You have always urged the great importance for foreign propaganda in the cause of our country. Cannot you see God given opportunity this very moment to fulfil your most cherished desire. Can you not fly immediately to Warsaw, as a messenger of goodwill from this country and broadcast from there a bit of your mind to that bloodthirsty tyrant Hitler.

Are you not the fittest person as India's emissary to cheer and bless those valient souls of Poland who are fighting as much for their country as for any one else's?

I beseech you, dear friend, not to tell us anything about imperialistic war. This is surely not a Boer War. Please offer your hearty co-operation to Mahatmaji in this one matter if he decides to stand by Britain at this moment of her trial. You valiant and chivalrous and you should be the last person in this country to take advantage of our political opponents' embarrassing position.

Fight when they can give you a fight. That would be your line of action.

GERMANS IN CALCUTTA ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4

Enquiries at Lal Bazar show that 95 Germans have been taken to custody uptil now.

The German Consul is likely to hand over the charge to the Swedish Consul today and leave India.—United Press.

Give Effect To A. I. C. C Resolution

Congress President's Reminder To Bardoloi On Digboi Issue

RAMGARH, Sept. 5.

The "United Press" understands that Rastrapati Rajendra Prasad has addressed a communication to the Hon'ble Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Prime Minister of Assam, asking him to give effect to the resolution of the A. I. C. C. passed at the Bombay session regarding the Digboi labour strike in appointing a Board of Conciliation.

The Congress Working Committee can take further steps in the matter only when the recommendations of the Conciliation Board and the report of the Tribunal that was appointed with Sir M. N. Mukherjee are known.

Mr. Sudhindra Pramanik, Secretary of the Digboi Labour Strike Committee, who came here met Dr. Rajendra Prasad and submitted to him a memorandum suggesting the following course of action as the strike had been indefinitely prolonged:—

To advise the Assam Premier to impress upon the Assam Oil Company that if the Company fails to restore the 'status quo' (that is, reinstate all strikers including those who were dismissed during the period under the Trade dispute) and act according to the recommendations of the conciliation board, the Government shall enforce the same by introducing immediate legislation, by prohibiting new recruitment and by withdrawing military and keeping only minimum police force necessary for maintenance of law and order.

To make another serious attempt to settle the strike either by empowering Sir M. N. Mukherjee to consider the whole dispute and to bring about a settlement by appointing him as a conciliation Officer or by enlarging the scope of the terms of reference with which he was originally appointed or by persuading the company to accept the arbitration of Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as binding.

Mr. Pramanik also suggested that the operative clause of the Working Committee's resolution on Digboi strike might be given effect to. A public appeal for relief might also be issued and attempts made to boycott B. O. C. oil and petrol.—United Press.

Hansa Line Captain Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 4.

Police Superintendent Chhelshanker Dave arrested Capt. Brakested of German Hansa Line. He was sent to Ahmedabad under escort. Local newspaper agents have doubled the ordinary rates of vernacular papers.

Fate Of Adjournment In Central Assembly

Defence Of India Bill Introduced: Muslim Leaguers Walk-Out But Return Later

SIMLA, September 5.

THE Central Assembly discussed to-day the adjournment motion moved by Sir Reza Ali to discuss the decision of Government on the Chatfield Report which was talked out.

MUSLIM LEAGUERS WALK-OUT

The Muslim League members walked out of the Assembly because they found the attitude of Government unaccommodating while discussion on the Medical Diplomas Bill was going on.

In accordance with the announcement made by him yesterday, Sir Zafrullah Khan introduced in the Assembly to-day the first of the Bills embodying the provisions of the Ordinances.

It is the Defence of India Bill to provide for special measures to ensure the public safety and interest and the defence of British India and for the trial of certain offences. It reproduces the provisions of the Defence of India Ordinance issued on Sunday night.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar Commerce Member, introduced a Bill to make good certain defects in the Indian Tariff Act of 1934 and to validate the levy and collection of duty on the import of wood pulp under the two Tariff Bills passed at the Delhi Session this year.

MUSLIM PARTY WALK-OUT

In the Assembly to-day the Muslim League Party walked out of the House in protest against what they regarded as the "unaccommodating attitude" of the Government Spokesmen.

Mr. Azharali, member of the Party, desired to move an amendment to clause three of the Medical Diplomas Bill laying down the conditions for excluding from practice British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom or India who hold diplomas granted in the United Kingdom on the ground of inadequacy of such diplomas. The amendment sought to provide that knowledge of the vernacular of the place where he intends to practise be made one of the conditions on which such practitioner should be permitted to practise in India.

The Leader of the House, Sir Zafrullah Khan objected to the moving of the amendment on the ground of want of sufficient time. The chair disallowed it.

The Muslim League Party thereupon opposed the whole clause three which however was passed by a majority.

Sir Yamin Khan wanted to make a statement expressing dissatisfaction of the Party at the attitude of the Government in spite of the Party's willingness to co-operate with them in expediting business. The chair however ruled that no statement could be made at that stage.

Sir Yamin Khan then angrily announced that the Party were walking out; and the dozen members of the Party who were in the House left.

The Diplomas Bill was later passed and Sir Zafrullah Khan moved reference to Select Committee of the Arbitration Bill. The Muslim League members returned to the Chamber at this stage amid cheers.

CHATFIELD REPORT MOTION TALKED OUT

Sir Zafrullah Khan's motion to refer the Arbitration Bill to Select Committee was passed after a brief debate. As there was no other business on the order paper, the House agreed to take up immediately instead of at the usual hour of four, the adjournment motion on the Government's decision on the Chatfield Report. The motion was debated for just over an hour and declared talked out.

'EX-PARTE' REPORT

Sir Raza Ali moving adjournment of the House declared that the report of the Chatfield Committee had caused grave discontent in India from end to end. It was an 'ex-parte' report produced behind the backs of Indians. In the war that had started India was asked to do all she could to help Britain, but what had the Government done to prepare India and make her self-sufficient in defence matters so that she could defend herself and help Britain in other parts of the globe? No doubt she had made a gift of 34 million pounds, but this was not a large sum compared to the expenses of a modern war. He complained that the Committee had made no recommendations regarding Indianisation. He also criticised the Government of India's policy of exclusion of Indians from key positions in defence matters.

CEASE SNIPING AT FRIENDS

Mr. F. E. James referred to the fact that the Committee had invited all Indians who had views to give to appear before them and that that invitation had been accepted by those who took a realistic view of India's defence problems. The Committee did make use of the co-operation of such Indians. Indianisation, however, was not within the Committee's terms of reference. As regards consulting the House, he said that in military matters, there was such a thing as secrecy to be observed and it would have been the height of folly for His Majesty's Government to have agreed to make the recommendations of the Committee the sport of party politics in India. The British Government which was making a gift of £34 millions to India had not consulted its Parliament before deciding to make that gift. He begged of the members to take a realistic view of the "times' and for the sake of the country to cease sniping at their own friends. If they must use their powers of sniping, they should be used against those who deserved it better than their own friends. (Cheers).

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah said he wished that in all matters of dispute in which he has involved he could get an 'ex-parte' decision so entirely in his favour as the one against which Sir Raza Ali was complaining. (Laughter).

The matters dealt with in the

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 6).

JAWAHAR LEAVES FOR INDIA

CHUNGKING, Sept. 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left this morning at 08-00 by air for Kunming 'en route' to India.—Reuter.

ALLAHABAD: Pandit Nehru has cabled to the A.-I.C.C. Office that he is leaving Chung King on September 5, by special 'plane up to Burma border and thence by train up to Rangoon. From Rangoon, he will again take aeroplane if possible.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE POISON THORN

BLIMEY-HIS HIT H'A JEWEL-ROBBERY, MYTEY?
THAT AIN'T TH'ALF ...A COUPLA BLOKES 'AS BEEN MURDERED, TOO!
IT'S THE POISON THORN GANG, ALL RIGHT... YOU GOT THEIR LICENSE NUMBER?
YES, INSPECTOR, AS THEY DROVE AWAY.
WE'LL SEND OUT A GENERAL ALARM!
INSPECTOR DONAVAN, SIR? ... IT'S NO WONDER WE AIN'T BEEN ABLE TO TRACE THAT CAR, THIS LAD FOUND THEM LICENSE PLATES. TH' POISON THORN GANG SWITCHED 'EM!
DONATCH

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